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## The Mercury

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Established June, 1768, and is now in its hundred and sixty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with the exception of a few papers in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting, readable, editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to advertisers.

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## Local Matters

### AMERICANIZATION DAY

Americanization Day was appropriately observed in Newport last Monday, the feature of the day being two impressive street parades, with patriotic exercises in the schools in the morning and stirring addresses at the Artillery Armory in the evening. The plans of the day were worked out by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary joined in the observance by presenting a flag to the Boy Scouts.

The parade in the morning was by the regular government forces in this vicinity. The line was headed by the Fort Adams troops headed by their band. Then came the detachment of Marines, in full blue uniforms, spick and span, and military appearing as always. They were followed by the brigade of apprentices from the Training Station, accompanied by the Training Station Band and Bugle Corps. The line of march led them through the principal streets, but outer Broadway was avoided because of the construction there.

Orators had been assigned to the various schools for the morning session, and although they did not all show up, most of the children had an opportunity to listen to interesting talks on what Americanization means.

In the evening the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Spanish War Veterans made a short parade, terminating at the Armory of the Newport Artillery. A large audience assembled there to listen to stirring addresses delivered by General Herbert Bliss, Past Department Commander, Margaret W. Oldridge, Mr. George B. Smith, Senator John H. Greene, Colonel Michael J. Lenihan, and Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan. Post Commander David J. Dugan presided at the exercises.

### COMPETITIVE DRILL

Next Tuesday evening the Drill Corps of Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery of Fall River will come to Newport to compete with the Drill Corps of Washington Commandery for the second leg on the handsome cup which was brought back from Fall River after the drill there some weeks ago. If Fall River wins this time the cup will go back with them to remain until Washington Commandery goes up after it. The three judges will be from Boston and will be men of long experience in Templar organizations.

Following the drill there will be refreshments and dancing. It is expected that a number of ladies will accompany the Fall River organization to Newport.

Before the Supreme Court on Wednesday there was a hearing on the tax matter of John Asptgren vs. the City of Newport. In the Superior Court Judge Sumner found for the petitioner, but the City took an appeal to the Supreme Court and argument on the exceptions was held on Wednesday. No decision was announced.

### OIL STILL REMAINS

The surge of oil in the wrecked tank steamer now lying off Brenton's Point is proving a problem that taxes the brains of the most experienced men in the United States. Too heavy to pump, too thick to burn, too light to sink, too everything to do anything with, the thousands of gallons of oil still remain a menace to the shores of this section of New England. Conferences have been held here and in Washington, and many agencies are ready to cooperate to the fullest extent to remove the nuisance, but what course to pursue with the smallest probability of further damage to the shores is a problem that is yet to be solved.

Major Peterson of the United States Engineer Department has been in Washington to confer with department officials there, and returned with instructions to do whatever seemed best to remove the oil. On Wednesday a party of experts went out to the wreck and made a careful study of the situation. The number included representatives of the Engineer Department, Mayor Sullivan and city officials, representative of the oil company, practical wreckers, and others. Every part of the oil remaining aboard was carefully checked up. It appeared that more than half the original cargo was still on board. Some of the eight tanks are fully intact, while others have lost a portion of the supply, and one is nearly empty of oil.

The problem of removal was attacked from various angles. The best solution would be to pump out the remaining oil into a lighter, but the supply is so nearly solid that a pump would not move it. The proposition to burn the whole outfit is not regarded as feasible because of the fear that as soon as the wooden tanks are partly burned, the water would rush in and extinguish the fire before the oil could be consumed, making conditions worse than ever. There is no possibility of getting the vessel off the rocks, as her back is broken and she would quickly sink if cut in two, leaving her cargo of oil at the bottom to gradually rise to the surface.

Many minds are still studying the problem, and it is earnestly hoped that a suitable solution will be reached in the immediate future, as the conditions are rapidly becoming unbearable.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, there was further discussion regarding the advisability of building the Bellevue avenue pavement at the present time. Mayor Sullivan said that he had received a number of communications from property owners, protesting against doing the work now, and the Mayor intimated that these protests were the result of someone stirring up the summer residents. Street Commissioner Sullivan stated that to complete the curb laying on the Avenue promptly it would be necessary to suspend other work. City Engineer Easton was called into consultation regarding the entrances to the various estates. Further consideration was put over until next Tuesday evening.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

### ROTARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Rotary Club was held on Tuesday, when the following officers were elected: President—Norman M. MacLeod. Vice President—Robert S. Hayes. Secretary—Edwin O. Andrews. Treasurer—Edward A. Sherman. Sergeant-at-Arms—George W. F. Rodda.

Directors—Norman M. MacLeod, J. Howard Denning, Frank Taylor Evans, Warren T. Berry, Edward A. Sherman, George W. F. Rodda, Robert S. Hayes, Edwin O. Andrews, and Avario L. Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jurgens and Mrs. James P. Cozzens have returned from Florida, where they spent the winter.

### SETTLERS' STONE UNVEILED

In the presence of a large gathering of citizens as well as the officers, seamen and apprentices, the tablet to commemorate the landing of Nicholas Easton was unveiled with fitting ceremonies on the Training Station on Wednesday afternoon. Captain Frank Taylor Evans originated and carried out the splendid idea of dedicating a stone as a perpetual reminder of this important event in the history of Newport, which thus becomes actually no less a memorial of Captain Evans' friendship for Newport and its people than for the historic event that it commemorates. In these two phases the stone performs an important function.

The boulder was placed in position last week, resting on an immense block of concrete deeply embedded in the ground near the old City Asylum on Coasters Harbor Island. It bears a tablet fittingly inscribed, and it was this tablet that was unveiled on Wednesday, Read Coggeshall Easton pulling the cord that removed the temporary cover. During the exercises the Training Station band furnished music, and the apprentices and the citizens joined in singing patriotic airs.

Addresses were made by Captain Evans, Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan, Governor Flynn, Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell of Providence, and others. Following the exercises the brigade of apprentices marched past, the review being taken by Governor Flynn. By special invitation of Captain Evans, delivered through Mayor Sullivan, all the people of Newport were invited to attend the ceremony, and a great many availed themselves of the privilege.

### BROADWAY PROGRESSING

The work on Broadway has made considerable visible progress this week. The granite block layers are now well along, and the grouting has been poured over the blocks as far as laid. There is no question but that this will make a good pavement, and that it will stand up, for there is a very substantial foundation with a drain below the surface of the tracks.

The work of spreading the concrete for the pavement on the east side of the tracks was begun at Lake's Corner on Wednesday. This will make a solid block of concrete seven inches of thickness with iron rods for reinforcement. The theory is that the rod will be sufficient to keep the block from heaving or cracking under the influence of frost, but whether this will work out in actual practice can only be told by time. It will be a good pavement as long as it lasts. If the workers can now proceed steadily, it will not take a long time to finish up the east side of the street, although the concrete will have to set for some time before it is used. When the east side is completed, work will be begun on the west side and the same process will be gone through. The rails will all have to be relaid for the Providence road, and the same excavations made as for the east side. But there will be this advantage to traffic that there will be a smooth side to drive over while the work is going on. There seems to be little possibility of finishing the contract by June 15th.

The town of Jamestown is much upset over school matters, and feeling runs very high in that community. At the annual meeting of the school committee for the election of teachers, Superintendent Roswell Palmer was not reelected to that position. As soon as this information was noised about the town there was a great demonstration of voters and pupils in the schools, and three members of the school committee, who had voted against Mr. Palmer, tendered their resignations. The whole matter is still very much in the air.

Citizens' Military Training Camps for all New England will be at Fort Adams from August 1 to August 31. There will be another camp at the same time at Camp Devens, Mass. Enrollment for these camps is now going on in all parts of New England.

### ARTILLERY ELECTION

The annual election of the Newport Artillery Company was held on Tuesday, when a new man was chosen to command the company—Dr. Douglas P. A. Jacoby. Dr. Jacoby has been connected with the organization's medical staff for some time and has taken a deep interest in building up of the old command. There were only two contests for minor offices, most of the elections being unanimous.

The new officers and committees are as follows:

Colonel—Dr. Douglas P. A. Jacoby.  
Lieutenant Colonel—Vacant.  
Major—George W. F. Rodda.  
Captain—Gilbert D. Thompson.  
Surgeon—William A. Sherman, M. D.  
Quartermaster—Vincent M. P. Pinto.  
Paymaster—William R. Harkin.  
Adjutant—S. Franklin Carr.  
Chaplain—Rev. Stanley C. Hughes.  
Inspector of Rifle Practice—Daniel A. Peckham.  
Commissary—Howard R. Peckham.  
Assistant Surgeon—Vacant.  
Assistant Paymaster—David J. Dugan.  
First Sergeant—Rollo J. Atwater.  
Second Sergeant—Raymond S. Spence.  
Third Sergeant—William W. Underwood.  
Fourth Sergeant—Harold B. Durfee.  
Fifth Sergeant—William E. Briggs.

Entertainment Committee—David J. Dugan, Bertell Shellman, Samuel Abrams, Raymond S. Spence, Gilbert Thompson.  
Sick—Chaplain Stanley C. Hughes, Lieutenants Howard R. Peckham, Samuel Abrams, Captain S. Franklin Carr, David J. Dugan.

Athletic Committee—Sergeant Vincent M. P. Pinto, Roger Wheeler, William Underwood, Gordon King, William D. Jackson.  
Nomination Committee—S. Franklin Carr, William R. Harkin, Francis W. King, E. Cabrel, Vincent M. P. Pinto.  
Auditing Committee—William L. Van Doorn, Harold B. Durfee, Daniel Smith.

### HI-JACKING HEARING

There was a hearing in the case of State vs. Joseph Burke of Springfield in the District Court on Tuesday, the defendant being one of the men who was captured near Black Point Farm at the time of the alleged "hi-jacking" there. He was the only one of those arrested who had failed to obtain bail, and has been at the Newport County Jail since the affair happened. The hearing was before Judge Levy and as the case was not completed on Tuesday, adjournment was taken until Friday: William A. Peckham conducted the prosecution on behalf of the town, and F. F. Nolan represented the defendant.

The testimony tended to show that defendant was the driver of the truck that was loaded with liquor, and nothing was brought forward to connect him with the possession of firearms or assault on anyone there. On the other hand, Mr. Peckham claimed that as a member of the party he was equally responsible for the acts of the others. The defendant claimed that he had been engaged to drive a truck and that he had no knowledge of the plans of the others of the party.

Orlando Santorelli, the caretaker of the Norman place, took the stand and told in detail of the actions of the visitors on that date, saying that he was held under guard by armed men while the place was ransacked. He claimed to have no knowledge of the farm being used by bootleggers. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Nolan.

The new "recreation hut" at Aquidneck Park was formally turned over to the city on Thursday afternoon and evening, when addresses were made by prominent speakers and an interesting program of entertainment was conducted. The Apprentices from the Training Station, accompanied by a band of clowns in fancy costumes, marched down to the Park in the afternoon and participated in the exercises.

The Chamber of Commerce is giving consideration to a proposition to restore an air service between New York and Newport during the coming summer.

### PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

#### Fire at McCorrie Farm

There was a fire in the barn of Joe Roderick on the line leading to McCorrie farm on Tuesday evening about 7:00 o'clock. The Portsmouth chemical responded and the Middletown pumper also attended and both did good work. It was reported that the fire was caused from a gasoline engine. Many machines rushed to the scene of the fire, which was quickly put out by the two fire companies.

At the annual meeting of St. Paul's Guild, the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Frederick Webb.  
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Minnie Steele and Mrs. Alexander Boone.  
Secretary—Mrs. William A. Lawrence.  
Treasurer—Miss Orianna Anthony.  
Flower Committee—Mrs. Alfred C. Hall, Mrs. Frank H. Wheeler.  
Fancy Work Committee—Mrs. Alfred J. Mott, Mrs. Peter J. Malone, Miss Marjory Hall, Mrs. Gould Anthony, Miss Louise Chase.  
Apron Committee—Mrs. Alexander Boone, Mrs. Owen Niles, Mrs. Arthur O. Smith.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Association of St. Paul's Church the following officers were elected:

President—Miss Hattie G. Anthony.  
Vice President—Mrs. Benjamin S. Anthony.  
Secretary—Mrs. Arthur O. Smith.  
Treasurer—Miss Emma F. Hicks.  
Collector—Mrs. Frank H. Wheeler.  
It was voted to hold a joint lawn party on the third Wednesday in July.

Work is progressing at the Golf Club at the old Borden Chase farm north of the Hathaway peach orchards. The road leading to this place has been put in good condition and the teams and men are now at work on the golf course. A number of old buildings have been torn down and removed and the Portuguese families residing in the farmhouse have moved to other places.

A number of cottages and bungalows are being erected at Hummocks Point Beach. A number, which were erected last summer, are being moved off the point, across the railroad bridge and to other places.

Mrs. Emeline Wilcox has returned to her home after spending some time in Methuen, Mass., and Providence.

Captain Walter S. Gray was given a surprise party in honor of his eighty-fifth birthday. Among those present were his sons from this town, Little Compton and Providence, and their families. Ice cream, cake and punch were served. Captain Gray received a number of gifts.

Mr. Frank J. Thomas, who has been confined to his home by illness, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Mary Francis Sanford, who has been in poor health for a number of months, died at her home "Morning-side" on Childs street. She was born in Pepperell, Mass., on August 8, 1839, and was Miss Cobleigh before her marriage to Mr. William H. Sanford. She has been a resident of this town and Middletown for the past 53 years. She is survived by two sons, Samuel and William Sanford, and three daughters, Mrs. Mary E. Dittmer, Miss Harriett Frances Sanford and Mrs. Sidnia S. Burrell. The funeral was private and the burial in the Forrest Hill cemetery, Boston.

Colonel William Barton Chapter, D. A. R., met on Tuesday afternoon with the regent, Mrs. Philip Wilbur. Numerous articles to be sold at their lawn party were made.

The blossoms on the peach trees at Hathaway's peach orchards and other places are just beginning to open. Next week it is expected that they will be in full bloom.

The social committee of Sarah Rebeck Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., held a whist and dance at Oakland Hall on Tuesday evening. Twelve tables were used. Refreshments were served and prizes awarded.

#### Red Cross Meeting

The meeting of the Portsmouth Branch of the American Red Cross Society was called to order by the chairman, Mr. B. Earl Anthony at the Portsmouth Library last Saturday evening. Miss Edith Barlow, the Public Health Nurse of Middletown, was present, as was Mrs. Helen Keller of Boston. Mrs. Keller wished to take the position as Public Health Nurse of this town for a three months' trial and if she was satisfactory, to accept the position permanently. It was voted to employ Mrs. Keller on these conditions. Several other matters were discussed and the meeting adjourned at 9:00 o'clock.

Ensign Farmer was the speaker before the Lions Club on Thursday, telling of the work of the Army and of the various ranks held by the officers. He also spoke of the coming drive for funds, and in this will receive assistance from the Lions.

Coroner Perry B. Dawley has completed the inquest into the death of Cecil Quistyne, who was killed by an automobile last week and has filed his report with the Attorney General's department.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

#### School Committee Meeting

The monthly meeting of the school committee was held recently, with much business transacted. The matter of a sewing teacher was discussed, but it was decided that it was too late in the school year.

The metal signs "Go slow: School" placed in the vicinity of the schools several years ago, have disappeared and Superintendent Joel A. Peckham was authorized to appear before the May meeting of the council and ask for their immediate attention to this matter.

Thirty-six children were reported as attending Rogers High School from this town, several having dropped out since the last quarter.

The school physician, Dr. Norman MacLeod, and the Red Cross Nurse, Miss Edith Barlow, gave their monthly reports. Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham, chairman of the school committee, was authorized to look into the matter of school examinations of pupils. Superintendent Peckham has secured the services of Mr. Raymond Devlin of Newport as janitor at the Berkeley School in place of Mr. George H. Irish, who is ill at the Newport Hospital.

The usual routine business was transacted.

Mrs. Phoebe C. Taber of Worcester, Mass., and her sister, Miss Elizabeth M. Peckham of this town, have gone to New York, where they will be guests of cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coe Peckham, and with the grandchildren of Mrs. Taber, Mr. and Mrs. William J. R. Taber in Brooklyn.

Mr. Charles F. Knoll of Newport, who has been at the Newport Hospital the past three weeks, has returned to his home much improved in health.

Miss Dorothy Thurston has been visiting relatives in Boston.

Mrs. Martha C. Bliss and Mrs. Charles E. Thomas, the president and director respectively, of the Oliphant Parent-Teachers' Association, attended the annual meeting of the Congress of Mothers and the Parent-Teachers' Association held on Monday at the Rhode Island College of Education in Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. W. Pearce and their children, John, Jr., and Andrew of Oxford, Mass., have been guests of Rev. and Mrs. John Pearce.

Mr. Robert Howard, of the Rhode Island State College, has been guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Howard.

Mrs. William V. Hart has returned to her home after a 10-days' visit with her son, Mr. Crawford P. Hart, in Somerville Mass.

Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham has been spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Farnum, at Peru, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Ritchie are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

A special meeting of St. Columba's Guild was held for the election of officers. The result was as follows:

President—Mrs. Florence Barker Peckham.

Vice President—Miss Alice Brownell.

Secretary—Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.

Treasurer—Mrs. William R. Peckham.

A musicale was given by the St. George's School orchestra, assisted by Mr. Vernon B. Kellett baritone, and the Glee Club at the Berkeley Parish House recently. The proceeds of the concert were for the missionary offering of St. Columba's Sunday School. The orchestra was led by Mr. Henry Harding and the director of the Glee Club was Mr. Kellett.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Paradise Club was held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Howard G. Peckham.

The regular monthly meeting of the Middletown Red Cross Public Health Committee was held on Thursday afternoon at the Berkeley Parish House.

The annual meeting of the Holy Cross Guild, which was scheduled for this week, has been postponed until May 7. It will be held at the home of Mrs. William R. Howard.

It has been reported that the farm of Mr. William Thurston on West Main Road is to be purchased and added to the Wampanoag Golf Club.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its regular monthly suppers under the direction of Mrs. Edward E. Peckham, Mrs. D. A. Brown and Miss Mary Irish.

# Pay Gravel

by  
HUGH  
PENDEXTER

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Men have fought for their lives under various odd conditions and many strange duels have been staged. The history of our West is replete with such incidents. Probably the strangest ever recorded is the one described in this story under the title of "The Duel of the Medicine." A white man with some little skill as a sleight-of-hand performer is taken captive by Redskins and is forced to match his "magical" powers against that of the cleverest man among the tribes of Sioux, Cheyennes and Apaches. If he loses he will be tortured to death. The duel goes on for several days and assumes many queer angles. It is the most amazing record ever penned of a white man's matching his craft against an Indian's with life or death at the outcome.

The duel is only one of the many thrilling incidents which abound in this fascinatingly romantic and unusually authentic story, based upon one of the most dramatic chapters in American history—the gold rush, the settling of the Black Hills and the accompanying Indian wars. It is rare to meet in fiction such a colorful pageant of characters and episodes presented with such fidelity to the real facts.

Hugh Pendexter was born in Pittsfield, Me., in the late Seventies when the Custer massacre, the Black Hills excitement and other stirring events in and around the Dakota country were the main subjects of discussion in all parts of the country. Much of the literature of his boyhood was devoted to those pages in American history. He was not satisfied with that literature and made up his mind that some day he would give that phase of his country's history proper romantic treatment. For seventeen years he was one of the most original and interesting of short story writers. About eight years ago he decided to devote his time to novels with correct historical backgrounds. "Pay Gravel" is his best achievement so far and fulfills his long ambition to write the real story of the Black Hills.

## CHAPTER I

The Trail to Gold-Land

All day the three horsemen had traveled under a cold gray sky to swing farther away from the Rawhide buttes and across the Running Water.

Two days before, when leaving Fort Laramie, they had been thrilled by stories of Cheyenne being crowded with wagon trains and wild with excitement over the news from the Black Hills. It had seemed a fine thing to set out alone while others tarried for an escort of troops, or until their numbers could defy Indian attacks. They had deemed it to be a simple maneuver, this slipping through hostile country, while Cheyenne and Sioux were looking for bigger game.

Every hour the grades grew steeper and the country more untamed. Added to physical discomfort was the knowledge that the worst was ahead. For in 1876—and this was the first day of August in that lively year—although the country south of the North Platte was held by troops and was quite thoroughly mapped, all north of the river was so much uncertainty.

To Peter Dinsdale, leading spirit of the three adventurers, it was new country, as he claimed to be fresh from Arizona. His companions were direct from the East, and their ignorance was complete.

One incident broke the monotony of the afternoon's journey—the meeting with a large freight wagon drawn by six horses. On one side of the wagon was painted:

"San Juan Joe's Outfit. Deadwood City, Deadwood Gulch."

Inside, sheltered from the gusty rain, were five men, each heavily armed. Dinsdale at a glance identified four of these as being gentlemen of the night—gamblers. The other, the driver, was unaccount and true to the type of the time and place. He announced he was driving to Cheyenne to bring back a freight of implements and supplies for the "swellest gambler place" in the hills.

What interested the horsemen more, especially the easterners, was the information that two wagons with seven or eight men were ahead on Hat creek, waiting for reinforcements before risking the trip across the strip of Indian country. Eager to add their rifles to the train, the three men impatiently urged their weary animals up the shoulder of a lofty bluff.

Dinsdale was the first to reach a point affording a view of the valley. He soberly informed his companions: "Train's pulled out. We'll be hard put to overtake it."

The other two men stared moodily down on Hat creek, the dividing line between "safe" and "hostile" country. In an attempt to revive their drooping spirits Dinsdale advised that they push forward to the Cheyenne river. This was strenuously objected to, and he was reminded that Johnny Bowman's ranch was across the creek. The hospitality of the ranch was famous from the Upper Missouri to Cheyenne and Denver.

"Bowman's it is then," agreed Dins



dale, but without enthusiasm. "If we came up here to find a ranch the program is bully. But if we're keen to get into the hills we ought to take advantage of this weather and push on."

It was evening before they reached the stopping place. The horses knew the day's hard grind was over and whinnied their pleasure as a ranchman appeared out of the dusk to lead them to the corral. The travelers lost no time in entering the popular way-station.

There were only four guests in the house. If three old frontiersmen in tattered buckskin, and grouped before the open fire, could be styled such. To the casual eye they were loungers rather than transients. The fourth man, tall and slender and of dark complexion, was dining sumptuously at the long table on venison, warm bread and coffee.

The easterners, somewhat wild of eye, lingered near the plainness, hungry for authentic information. The three old men, appreciating the gullibility of their audience, lost no time in turning their imagination loose in a patched-up recital of horrors.

Dinsdale ignored their garrulous tales and gravitated to the table. He observed and admired the rather immaculate dress of the dark-faced man. "Gambler man and dandy," decided Dinsdale as he made to seat himself at the end of the table.

The man glanced up, smiled pleasantly and motioned for him to be more neighborly by kicking back the chair opposite him. Dinsdale was glad to accept the invitation.

"I'm Pete Dinsdale, from Cheyenne; from Arizona before that," he informed the other as he shifted his place.

"I'm called 'San Juan' Joe. I have a place up in the hills."

"Met your team going out. Saw your name on it."

"I came down this far with it. Found my outfit back yonder's too small to accommodate the mob. Must have another roulette wheel and more fixings. You're going through?"

"Starting early in the morning?"

"Didn't fancy the stage?"

"I like a horse. Better chance to fight or run."

"What say to our riding together? Don't reckon your friends will object to my joining your party?"

"They'll be tickled to death."

Dinsdale ate hungrily for some minutes, then remarked: "You'd planned to go through with the outfit, or just serving as guard this far?"

"I'd hoped to meet a certain man here. Cheyenne sport. Fool business."



"I'm Not Much Disappointed," Smiled Dinsdale.

He hadn't shown up, and I'm going right back and let him hunt me up."

Further study of San Juan Joe convinced Dinsdale that there was Indian blood in him, although there was nothing to suggest this in his personal presentment and speech. After satisfying his hunger Dinsdale lighted his pipe and said:

"I was keen to push through in the darkness to the Cheyenne river. My mates didn't take to the idea. But now that we're four—"

"Go out in this weather? When we have this fire and food and really good whiskey?" cried the gambler in mock dismay. "I'll get up before sunrise, but that's my limit."

"I'm not much disappointed," smiled Dinsdale. "I'm afraid my friends have listened too long to step outside this place till daylight."

"If it's by the cards that we get through we'll turn the trick. If the cards are against us no amount of

night travel will help." And San Juan shrugged his shoulders and smiled, as if making game of his supernatural even while catering to it.

Dinsdale turned and looked at his companions. They were being served by the fire and were pausing between mouthfuls to gaze in horror at the solemn recital of the three old men.

"—an' cut off his arms while he was alive," soberly concluded one of the narrators.

"An' his ears," eagerly added another. "Don't go forgettin' his ears, Ben."

"They'll be finished by morning," said Dinsdale. "I've heard great games about Deadwood Gulch."

"They overplay it," said San Juan, leaning back and carefully lighting an excellent cigar. "The gulch is certainly the poor man's diggings. We've been figuring the days of placer mining, with each man grubbing for himself, were over. Then came the discovery in the hills and opened the game for the poor man once more. The far and hill diggings are good, and they'll take out two million this season. Next summer will see mills at work, for they're after quartz now. But once vein-mining comes in, then good-by to the placers and the poor man's chance."

"Down at Laramie they're saying the Indians are hatching you quite a bit."

"The red devils have hacked nearly four hundred killings on their coup-sticks since the season opened. Yes, the Indians are holding back discoveries all right. Prospectors don't dare go far from any camp."

"Road agents have been pretty busy, too, I take it."

"Busy, but not making much. No big hauls. They did get twenty-five thousand dollars from one treasure coach, but only two men were guarding it. The regular coach carries two hundred thousand each trip, with twelve guards. The agents haven't tried to crack one of those yet."

"Wonder the Indians don't hag some of the agents."

"Maybe they do. Hope so. Every time a passenger is robbed I feel I've lost that much."

And he laughed softly.

Dinsdale succeeded in tearing his friends away from their fascinating company and brought them to the table to meet San Juan Joe. After a little talk Dinsdale and his companions turned in, but Joe, a slave to nocturnal habits, sat up far into the night playing solitaire.

The morning was cold and damp. The easterners were standing before the fireplace when Dinsdale joined them. He urged them to hurry their breakfast and make ready for an early start. The older of the two shamefacedly confessed:

"Pete, we've had enough. From what those men at the fire said last night—and they're old enough to know what they're talking about—we'd be damned lucky to get through alive. But even if we got there and did find gold what chance would we stand of fetching it out? Either the road agents or the Indians would be sure to catch us."

"These old fools were trying to scare you," warmly remonstrated Dinsdale.

"They scared this boy all right," frankly confessed the younger of the men. "I'm through. I wouldn't go a rod farther for a whole mountain of gold."

"We'd rather you'd think us damned fools, Pete, than to take the risk," added the other. "So we're going to wait for the first outfit bound south and strike for Fort Laramie."

"Those old liars certainly filled you boys up," sighed Dinsdale. "Well, if you really feel that way about it, then the hills aren't any place for you. Go back and stick to raising vegetables and flowers. I'm starting as soon as I eat."

He had finished his breakfast when San Juan Joe turned out. Despite their early rising the two did not get started until nine o'clock because of the threat of rain. Not until the sun struggled through the sullen clouds was the journey commenced. Bowman shouted good wishes after them, and the two easterners waved their hats in farewell.

The traveling was hard on the horses, as the mud had a glue-like tenacity in clinging to the hoofs. After two hours of slow progress they swung in close to a high yellow bluff and came to Indian creek.

They halted and looked about for signs of the two wagons. They found the trail left by the mud-blocked wheels, and could tell where at frequent intervals the men had halted to shovel the mud from between the spokes and from between the wheels and the wagon boxes.

The two men rode several rods apart, the gambler in the lead. Each was armed with a Winchester forty-four; but for immediate use Dinsdale preferred his two hand-guns, Colt forty-fours, as he believed any fight that might be brought to them would be in the nature of a hand-to-hand struggle.

By six o'clock they had covered some eighteen miles, and were glad to take refuge in a deserted cabin at the right on the road and on the bank of the creek. They ate cold venison, and did not attempt coffee. Dinsdale retired early, leaving San Juan seated before a sickly fire, dealing out the cards.

By morning the persistent wind had dried up much of the mud, and, cheered by the prospect of making good time, the men devoured some raw ham and hardback, brought along by the gambler, and resumed their journey. As they followed the road, riding side by side, Dinsdale remarked on his companion's lack of belt-guns

"Got in the habit of carrying these," San Juan explained as he produced two double-barrel Remington derringers, forty-one caliber."

They ascended a high ridge that crossed their course at right angles and came to the trail which connected the ranches with the stronghold of the northern Sioux. The summer campaign of 1870 had brought no defeat to the Sioux and Cheyennes. The latter, whose cornfields once grew along the Bellefourche, claimed a victory over General Crook as the result of the June fight on the Rosebud. Custer's death a week later marked the peak of Sioux supremacy.

Curiously enough it was the federal government that started the gold rush to the debatable hills by sending an expedition to confirm the many border stories about gold to be found there. Once the cry was raised in "seventy-four," "Custer's soldiers have found gold in the Black hills! Hills of gold! Gold from the grass-roots down!" the red man got together his best guns, accumulated much fixed ammunition, and that his war ponies were fit, made new medicine, smoked war tobacco, and with the spring grass carried the pipe against the frontier.

All too well did the Indian understand what was about to happen to their homeland now that the precious metal had been found upon it. The lesson had been taught in California, Colorado, Idaho and Montana.

Many prospectors had interpreted the government's activity in "seventy-four" as an invitation for them to rush to the hills. But soldiers were sent to overhaul the trains, burn the wagons and imprison the fortune seekers.

The Indians, primed from the start to resent the inevitable stampede, did not need his example; but, having beheld it, they pronounced it good and proceeded to burn a score of trains where the government had destroyed one wagon; to kill a hundred whites where the Great Father in Washington had imprisoned one. Thus while San Juan Joe and Dinsdale were warily making down the highest ridge in the chain to strike the Cheyenne river the hill towns were praying for Crook to march down from the Little Missouri country into Deadwood Gulch.

The river was reached at dusk, and men and horses enjoyed the first drink of water since morning. They made the crossing without much trouble and were soon drying their clothes in the ranch house.

"What's ahead of us now?" asked Dinsdale as they finished steaming their garments and sat down to an appetizing supper of fried venison, hot bread and coffee.

"The worst of the lot," San Juan cheerfully answered. "But it's a short dash. Sudden death rather than a long lingering illness. If it's in the cards that we make it there's no reason in worrying. If the cards run against us, worrying won't help any."

After supper they inquired of a white-haired man in plains dress about the two wagons they had been expecting to come up with.

"They 'lowed to wait at the soldiers' camp near the mouth of Red canyon," mumbled the ancient. "If the boss of that outfit—called himself Belman an' has his young'ns along—has got any brains he'll wait till a big train comes along."

For Dinsdale's enlightenment the gambler informed him:

"Red canyon is called 'The Gate of Hell.' Regular death trap if the Indians jump us. No chance to hide up. Walls high and steep. No place to run once they've cut you off in both directions. Seven outfits slaughtered in there since May."

"The time to go through is at night. Indians don't take kindly to night work. My idea is to stay here till tomorrow afternoon, then make a dash for it. I've been through the canyon four times this season, this making the fifth. Once we're through we'll be only twenty-five miles from Custer City. I don't mind the devil's march if they don't get me cornered."

## CHAPTER II

### The Gate of Hell.

Overnight the wind shifted from the east, whence comes the rain to the hills country, and was blowing smartly from the south when the two travelers sat down to breakfast. There was no occasion for haste, however, as San Juan Joe insisted that they would gain nothing by making the mouth of Red canyon before twilight.

When they swung into the saddle late in the afternoon the old man combed his white beard with his gnarled fingers and called after them:

"Ye won't get through. Ye're darned fools to try it. Wait for a big train."

"It's a death-trap or an open road," San Juan told Dinsdale as they galloped along. "But if it's in the cards for us to get through we'll go through. The cards have been right every trip I've made this season. They had to be before I'd start out."

"What did the cards say last night?" curiously asked Dinsdale.

"Showed trouble in the canyon. Seemed to be sort of blind. But you and I showed up all right at the end. We'll know just what it means when we get to it. I'll try them again when we reach the soldiers' camp."

It was late afternoon when the gambler and Dinsdale rode into the soldiers' camp on Red Canyon creek. The camp was defended by rifle-pits, and only a few men were present, the others being off on a scout. From a sergeant the wayfarers learned that two wagons with eight men had left for the canyon shortly after the noon hour, having tired of waiting for another outfit to come up.

"I tried to get them to wait until some of the men out scouting got

back, so we could send an escort through with them. But they wouldn't listen," said the sergeant.

Dinsdale asked no questions as to when they should set out. He knew that his companion was familiar with the route and its dangers. At sunset they ate supper, messing with the soldiers, and then smoked for a while. Finally San Juan Joe rose briskly and glanced at the moon crawling above the horizon, greatly magnified and blood-red.

"Looks like all h—l was burning," lazily remarked Dinsdale.

"It usually is," was the grave reply. "Means that some one is cutting the deuce in this deal."

"What do the cards say I have you tried them?"

"Run them off while you was lending your nag. They run all right for us. We'll go."

Dinsdale glanced at his watch as they entered the mouth of the canyon and observed that it was eight o'clock. The gambler took the lead as the faint light vanished and permitted his horse to pick the way through the thick darkness. Dinsdale's animal followed closely. Gradually Dinsdale developed the illusion of being surrounded by innumerable open country until it seemed that he was free to gallop in any direction.

Then came a more disquieting fancy: He was riding along the crest of a ridge. The way scarcely afforded room for his horse's cautious hoofs; and one false step would be equivalent to a drop into oblivion. Once, when his horse stumbled, he gave an involuntary little cry.

"What's the trouble?" softly called San Juan from out of the blackness.

"My nerves fooled me," sheepishly explained Dinsdale.

Soon after this incident Dinsdale's objective senses ousted all fancies. San Juan also heard it, the ominous sound of several guns fired in a vol-



"Told You Someone Was Cutting the Deuce."

ley, quickly followed by two or three isolated shots. The firing was faint as if far off.

The gambler backed his horse beside Dinsdale's and softly whispered: "Told you some one was cutting the deuce."

"It's quiet enough now," murmured Dinsdale.

"Too quiet. Means it's all over—all ended—all the chips in the pot. Some one has cashed in for keeps."

"We go ahead?"

"Yes."

They walked their horses for half an hour, and Dinsdale was beginning to believe the alarms of the night had been exhausted when the gambler swore softly and warned:

"They're coming!"

Dinsdale cut in ahead of him, both hand-guns drawn, and sharply said: "No place for rifles! I'm using hand-guns. Shoot by the flash of them if you can."

"I'm sitting in with my derringers. They'll know I'm dealing."

And Joe's stirrup rubbed against Dinsdale's. The horses stood motionless, their ears pricked forward to catch the telltale sounds. Dinsdale suddenly whispered:

"No Indian's feet making that racket! White man's boots. Only one man, at that. Keep behind me so we won't be shooting each other."

San Juan fell back. Dinsdale cocked a gun and held it half raised. The clattering footsteps drew nearer. The affair took on a new complexion when a shrill scream of despair cut the night; and Dinsdale felt the roots of his hair prickling as he pictured the panther spring of a Sioux on the back of the victim. The scream was answered by a chorus of diabolical howls. Again came the terrified cry, and the gambler exclaimed:

"A woman!"

"She must have broken loose from them!" Dinsdale cried. "Here she is!" He leaped from the saddle, groped with his hands and threw his arms about a wildly struggling form. "Hush your noise, child." For the figure was very slight. "We're white and friends," he added.

"Save me! Save me!" she faintly shrieked, now clinging to him. "Save me, or kill me!"

"Get her on to the horse. We must ride through them," softly warned the gambler.

He drove his horse alongside Dinsdale and cried:

"Hill, girl! Keep shut if you want to be saved. You're all right."

The Indians redoubled their ferocious cries as Dinsdale mounted and pulled the girl up after him, much as if she had been a bag of meal. He

drew her across the horse behind him and directed:

"Sit straddle! Arms around my waist. My wail, not my neck! All ready, Joe. Let her go!"

The Indians, confident of soon overtaking their victim, were using time and breath in wailing their bloodcurdling cries. They had heard the girl cry out but attached no significance to it. They never dreamed that succor was at hand for her until they heard the thudding of swift hoofs, and then it was too late for them to take shelter.

For a moment they listened, astounded. Then Dinsdale and the gambler were upon them, both hands of each splitting fire. The first flashes of Dinsdale's heavy guns revealed the position of the Indians; then it was over before the red men had time to realize it had commenced.

With the crashing boom of the big Colts and the murderous bark of the derringers three of the five bucks dropped on the canyon floor and went to talk with the ghosts. The other two managed to crawl to one side, bleeding profusely. Fifty rods up the canyon Dinsdale checked the mad rush of his horse.

"Those ahead must have heard our guns. They'll be laying for us," he warned.

From behind them rose the ululating cry of a wolf, a signal of discovery. The cry quavered and abruptly ceased as a wounded warrior reached the maximum of effort.

"That tells the others the whole story. We must be out of this before daylight—and no turning back. 'Hill, girl, how many were there of them?' The girl moaned hysterically and clutched the speaker's waist more tightly. Dinsdale reached back and pinched her ear, and commanded:

"Stop that noise. How many jumped you?"

"They fired from the sky. They killed Belman and his wife. They killed the Stacey brothers. Young Dawley fired back. They dropped from the sky and used clubs. Oh! Oh! With clubs! Young Dawley. A dozen, like pictures of devils. Out of the black sky almost into our fire."

"Call it thirteen," said Dinsdale to his companion.

"Five or six out of it already. Six or seven left! Not enough for breakfast! Load up and get going, Pete," snarled the gambler.

"A moment, I'm loaded. Stop your noise, girl, or they'll have your scalp."

On swept the horses at a gallop. They plunged recklessly down a steep grade, and their riders were blind men because of the velvet darkness. Then appeared a slight suggestion of light ahead, and this when reached became an abrupt turn in the canyon wall.

Rounding it, they beheld the source of the faint illuminations—a rosy bed of coals, with flames licking through the charred embers of two wagons. The ground was strewn with boxes and bales, and the horses had been butchered! But what constituted a more horrible litter were the mutilated forms within the zone of light.

The girl had named four dead men and one woman. Her rescuers counted nine stark figures, which meant the Belman outfit had been wiped out with the exception of one—the girl.

"Watch sharp!" yelled San Juan, galloping into the lead with the reins in his teeth and his derringers ready. There was no sign of the enemy on the canyon floor, and the riders devoted their attention to the walls of broken rock now faintly illumined by the fire. Thirty feet up and on the right-hand side something moved and dislodged pebbles.

Instantly Dinsdale threw up a gun, and began firing. With the third bullet a savage rolled down the uneven slope and sprawled grotesquely across a boulder. He wore three feathers of the golden, or war, eagle in his long black hair. The red paint along the median line of the hair was conspicuous.

To count coup Dinsdale bent low to one side, and the girl screamed for him not to drag her from the horse. He snatched away the feathers, only to drop them as several bullets whistled about his head.

San Juan Joe was firing at the left-hand wall. Rides bellowed an answer, filling the canyon with crashing echoes. A dead warrior, his head smashed by a heavy derringer bullet, hung over a rock, his hands hanging down as if he were trying to reach the rifle just below him. Then in a few mighty springs the frightened horses turned a bend in the road and leaped into the darkness. Dinsdale felt the girl's arms relaxing. Replacing his belt guns, he reached around and caught her just as she began to topple into the road. He pulled her around in front of him and placed a hand over her heart. She still lived.

After a mile of reckless traveling the men drew rein and listened. There was no sound of pursuit. Then the gambler said:

"It's near here. Can you hear it? Running water on the right. The spring where the Metz family was wiped out. Five men and two women."

The girl gave a little shiver and began to weep.

"She's come to her senses," Dinsdale announced. "Get some water and perhaps she'll feel better. Are you hurt, girl? And what's your name?"

"I ain't hurt! Wish I was dead. I'm Lottie Carl," she moaned. "They Lottled Carl out of the sky and began shooting. The Stacey boys were mending a broken wheel by the fire."

"Any of your folks with them?" gently asked Dinsdale.

"None of my folks. I ain't got any. But they was good to me. Only friends I had. Then they dropped out of the sky like big black birds. They fell almost into our fire. The Stacey

Continued on Page 8



## PAY GRAVEL

Continued from Page 2  
and the Holman was killed in a jiffy. Oh!

"Can you ride behind me now?" asked Dinsdale.

"Here in front, I'm afraid of the dark when I ride behind you. I'd feel them clawing at me."

In this fashion they came to the upper end of the canyon and into the dawn.

Both stared curiously at the one survivor of the massacre. She was slight of physique, thin of face from horror and probably privations. She looked undernourished, and her coarse gown and man's boots did not make for attractiveness. San Juan Joe, however, something of an expert in feminine apparel, mentally decided that her large gray eyes and wealth of chestnut hair would some day transform her into a beauty.

"How old are you, girl?" he asked.

"Seventeen," she answered, studying them with great frankness.

Dinsdale mumbled: "Thought you was a mite of a child, not more than thirteen by the look of you."

"I ain't very hefty," she admitted.

"We was Old folks. Now they're all dead. Wish I was with them!"

"That's no way to talk," said Dinsdale. "Troubles are all ended. Tell us how you managed to get away from them."

Her lips trembled, but this time she fought down the hysteria and managed to explain:

"They were so sure of me. I was crazy from it all. They got to dancing. They began hurting the poor, dead bodies. Oh, but that was awful!"

She ceased speaking and bit her lips. Again conquering her weakness, she went on:

"It was while they were busy that I started to walk away. I was hoping they'd kill me quick. Before I knew it I was at the turn in the road. Beyond that the light didn't shine. I began running. I guess you know the rest."

"I couldn't run very fast in these," and she thrust forward a boot. "Seems as if they didn't want to catch me at first. They were hunting and laughing as they came after me. That's about all."

"Now I know what 'trouble' the carnis meant and who had to cut the deuce," remarked the gambler.

They took to an old lodge-pole trail and followed it to Pleasant valley. Beside a spring the men halted and produced bacon, bread and coffee. The gambler started to cook the breakfast.



She insisted on attending to the cooking.

but the girl insisted on taking charge of the coffee pot and frying pan, and gravely informed him:

"It's for the woman to get the meals."

San Juan stepped back and stared whimsically at Dinsdale. Like an old housewife, weighed with responsibilities, the girl fried the bacon and made the coffee, then fried the bread in the bacon fat. She had been used to hard work. After they had eaten and while she was washing the utensils at the spring San Juan murmured:

"What's to be done with her?"

Dinsdale frowned and rubbed his jaw, then gave it up.

"Time enough to decide that when we get to Deadwood," he said.

"Kitty will take care of her," mused the gambler.

"Kitty?" repeated Dinsdale.

"Friend of mine. Good friend, too, but it won't do to stick here any longer. We're too near the canyon. The Indians may be speaking round these parts. We must be going."

They followed the road toward Custer and frequently passed old prospect holes, dug the year before, and not a few deserted cabins. At midday they rounded a low hill and came in sight of the town, the first to be laid out in the Black Hills and now an excellent example of a "busted" boom. In 1876, when white men were taboo in the hills, it had been a mining town, with a main street half a mile long and crowded with business houses and disreputable resorts. Now its merchants and gamblers and its painted women were hunting their profits in

Deadwood City. There were some hundred and fifty inhabitants, mostly men, in the town, with row after row of dwellings left to the ravages of squirrels and kindred mischief workers.

San Juan took his companions to a hotel, where the girl was given a room while the men ordered dinner. When she rejoined them they nodded approval. Although her pale face and thin features made her look all eyes, there was no ignoring her neatly brushed hair, fine as spun silk. She glanced shyly at them and said:

"I ain't thanked you for what you've done for me."

"Never mention it," said San Juan, bowing gallantly. "Now we'll eat."

He ushered them into the dining room, pulled out a chair for Lottie Carl and seated her with quite the grand manner.

The fare was bountiful, and Lottie Carl found that the tragedy had not killed her appetite. They had finished and the gambler was cutting the end from a cigar when a man rushed into the room and hoarsely cried out:

"Wild Bill's been shot! Dune to death from behind by that dirty snake of a Jack McCull! D—n him! If Deadwood City ain't stretched his miserable weasens' before now it oughter be busted flatter than this town even is."

"But Wild Bill Hickock! Some one got the drop on Wild Bill!" incredulously gasped Dinsdale.

"Got the drop, h—!" howled the newsboy. "McCull took grubstake from him. Made off to be everlastingly obliged to him. Then stood behind him while Bill was playing a few cards and shot him through the back of the head. S'pose that skunk would 'a' dared make a move if Wild Bill had had half an eye on him? An' at that Bill had a gun pulled clear of the holster an' cocked when they picked him up from the table where he fell, face down."

San Juan sorrowfully lamented. "Wild Bill was white. Too bad. Too bad."

They left the dining room and found that the hotel and town was alive with the news. From the hotel proprietor San Juan bought a roll of blankets for the girl and some cooked food, and hired a horse. When they struck on the corduroy road that led to Deadwood City San Juan was keen to make fast time; but the girl, wearied by her terrible experiences and unused to horseback riding, made haste a impossibility. Dinsdale detected his companion's impatience and suggested that he ride on ahead, adding:

"I'll fetch Lottie Carl along."

"No; I'll stick along with you two. There's probably some excitement in town over Wild Bill's death, and I'd like to be there."

The travelers passed through fair valleys, richly grassed, that would have delighted the heart of the husbandman. According to Dinsdale's count they crossed Spring creek thirty-one times in traveling a dozen miles. They made their camp on the head waters of this stream, and built a lean-to, or half-faced camp, for the girl. She insisted on attending to the cooking.

Early in the morning, while the valley was still swathed in white fog, they were up and eating and soon on their way. A short ride brought them to Hill City, which interested Dinsdale hugely. There were two hundred log houses, many of them uncompleted, and not a solitary inhabitant.

Deadwood City again was the answer for this wholesale abandonment. Once the citizens heard of the poor man's diggings in the northern gulch they had stampeded as one.

That noon they rode into Rapid City on the creek of the same name. This town and its immediate environs were bustling with mining activities, the first the travelers had witnessed since leaving Red canyon.

It was at Rapid City that the gambler and Dinsdale learned how McCull, slayer of Wild Bill, had been arraigned the night before by a so-called "citizens' or "minors" committee, had been acquitted and furnished with a good horse and allowed to try his luck in escaping from the hills. And there were those who had watched the stage road ever since the word was received, hoping that the murderer would ride within range of their rifles.

"Let him go, eh?" mused San Juan. "That's too bad! Wonder what's behind it?"

"Looks as if he might be able to tell things that some one doesn't want told," commented Dinsdale savagely.

Fourteen miles were covered before San Juan selected the next camping place, a restful spot in Spring valley.

The night passed quietly, and another ride into the fog was commenced. A few miles out they overtook a man leading a diminutive burro. The animal was all but concealed by camping gear, tent and blankets. Lashed on top of the load was a Henry rifle, forerunner of the Winchester. Juan waved his hand and saluted:

"How now, 'Pyrites'? Another rich strike?"

The man halted and blinked up at them, revealing a weather-worn face that was traversed by a network of tiny wrinkles. From the corner of his mouth San Juan informed Dinsdale:

"Old 'Iron Pyrites' best sample of perpetual prospector you ever saw. He'd quit millions in a sure thing to pan out new gravel. I grubstake him."

"Howdy, Joey!" joyously cried Pyrites, now fling his tongue. "Ain't struck anything but rich prospects this trip, but I'll uncover the real article on the next. Found some mighty rich indications. Who's your friends?"

The gambler made Lottie Carl and Dinsdale known, and briefly told of the massacre in the canyon. Pyrites stared sympathetically at the girl.

"Too bad, younger," he said. "But this is a mighty fine country to forget things in. You've heard about Bill, Joey?"

San Juan nodded gloomily, then exclaimed in deep disgust:

"And to think of letting that McCull go free!"

This was news to Pyrites, for he fairly yelled:

"Go free? Why, Joey, they just couldn't. They had to hang him! You can't mean that they didn't hang him on the spot!"

The gambler repeated what had been told him at Rapid City. Once Pyrites was convinced that the murderer's innocence already had been proclaimed by a mob tribunal he swore vehemently. The girl showed alarm, and Dinsdale signaled for a change of the conversation.

Pyrites was not ready to return to Deadwood.

"I want to go a bit slow along here," he explained. "Two or three likely looking spots I want to look at. But I'll be in town as soon as you are, I reckon."

Progress was slow, little better than a walk, because of Lottie Carl; and night found them in a good deal from Deadwood City. San Juan Joe, however, accepted the delay philosophically. The nervous haste to get back to the gulch, so obvious in the morning, was entirely lacking, and he entered upon the work of preparing their last camp with the zest of a schoolboy released for the holidays.

(To be continued)

**MOUNTED POLICE**

**DIRECT EMPIRE**

**Canadian Force Acts for King in Area 1,432,000 Square Miles.**

New York.—Lord Byng of Vinay, governor general and commander in chief of the Dominion of Canada, has just released the 1923 annual report of the royal Canadian mounted police, that brilliant force which has been guarding a geographical empire which extends from the temperate to the arctic zones, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, since 1873.

Hon. Ernest LaPointe, minister in control, remarks in a letter of transmittal of less than thirty words that he is forwarding this routine document. Commissioner Cortlandt Starnes, in command of the force, is equally terse. But within those pages lie stories of daring and devotion to duty, of death and crime, and of a myriad of prosaic deeds faithfully performed by a dwindling body of brave men.

While the duties grew in volume last year the force grew smaller. The personnel lost 79 officers and men, and by last September the total strength was 58 officers, 1,800 noncommissioned officers and constables and 543 horses. This gives a personnel of 1,148, as compared with 1,071 in 1920. Three years before, moreover, there was almost twice as many horses.

But those who are left "carry on."

In the 12 months covered by the report, 10,463 cases were investigated and handled, and 2,563 convictions for crimes and misdemeanors were secured. The force handled 3,853 naturalization inquiries, besides a mass of detail for all other parts of the Dominion government.

Enforces Thirty-Five Laws.

"To a great extent we may be described as a handmaid to other departments," remarks Commissioner Starnes. Yet, verily, 20 of them were assisted in the past year, as in all previous ones.

The statutes which the royal Canadian mounted police help to enforce throughout the Dominion, and uphold single handed in the North, are as follows:

Animals contagious disease act, alien labor act, air board act, bankruptcy act, Chinese immigration act, customs act, Canadian temperance act, forest reserve and parks act, explosives act, fisheries act, Indian act, inland revenue act, income tax act, live stock police act, militia act, migratory birds act, naturalization act, naval act, navigable waters protection act, Northwest game act, Northwest territories act, opium and narcotic drug act, post office act, penitentiaries act, pension act, railway act, radio telegraph act, secret commission act, soldiers' settlement board act, special war revenue act, seed control act, ticket-to-leave act, war measures act.

For offenses against the person the police investigated and prosecuted whites and Indians under 17 sections of the Dominion criminal code; for offenses against property, 25; offenses against public order, 3; offenses against religious and morals, 7; miscellaneous justice (perjury and conspiracy), 2.

Hand of Law is Everywhere.

More statistics, however, tell a dull tale, and in this instance they fail to give a full account of the royal Canadian mounted police, better known as the Northwest mounted police. For instance, they protect buildings belonging to the Dominion government; post guards on the offices of the receiver general in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria; furnished escort for harvesters' excursions; assisted Nova Scotia in raising a provincial constabulary; help Manitoba and Alberta control the fur trade; act as game wardens; co-operate with the civilian police in cities like Montreal, Vancouver, Halifax and St. John, which are out of their administrative sphere, in their fight

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher* just to protect the coming generations. Do not be deceived.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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*Chas. H. Fletcher*

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

against bootlegging, the narcotic drugs traffic, and white slavery, and a little matter like making 131,300 finger prints in the course of a few years.

The police co-operate with the international bureau for the suppression of the white slave traffic, and assist Rev. John Chisholm in his system of "strangers' secretaries," etc., which guides young women to safety when they arrive from abroad, and in other ways help him, the report says.

In combating the attempt by hordes of society to recruit dens of infamy."

Sergeant Bakeney tells of a thrilling adventure he and Corporal Caldwell and Constable Fable had in following the captain and crew of a liquor-smuggling craft who greatly outnumbered them. And so he had 1,700 gallons of rum were sequestered—but the coup was so neatly turned that there were no "dead men's chests" for any jolly cutthroat to sit upon.

"An American seems to have been the principal behind the captain of the vessel," Bakeney says vigorously.

There was also the liquor seizure effected almost single-handedly by the feeble Sergeant F. Lucas, aboard the rakish steamship Hally Gally Head.

The report notes with regret that such crimes, and those mentioned in preceding paragraphs, are increasing. This is also true of counterfeiting, and the widespread conspiracies to defraud the government through the manipulations of exchange have caused an immense amount of extra work.

A good example of typical British efficiency in handling crime is shown in a post office theft traced by Detective Sergeant L. McLaughlin. The \$5,000 package was stolen on June 20; Sergeant McLaughlin took the case on July 3; two days later the guilty clerk confessed and the following day he was sentenced.

The standing of the police is revealed by this court incident in Montreal. Staff Sergeant E. C. P. Sall testified. Sergeant S. W. Zaneth came next:

"Sergeant Zaneth corroborated the previous witness. When cross-examined by Mr. Monette, Justice Wilson declared: 'I do not know whether it is absolutely necessary to cross-examine the witness if he corroborates the previous evidence in bloc. My experience of the royal Canadian mounted police is that they have always given evidence in the most loyal and upright manner.'"

"Certainly, your lordship," replied counsel for the defense, "I am of that opinion myself and gladly abandon the cross-examination."

Nor is there lacking a ceremonial duty now and then. We read:

"On the occasion of the visit to Vancouver of the late President Harding, in July, 1923, mounted escorts and orderlies were provided and other measures taken for the welfare of the party. Our services have been acknowledged in the most complimentary terms."

In Bitter Reaches of the North.

All of the foregoing achievements by the royal Canadian mounted police have been in addition to the purpose for which they were originally organized a half century ago—the maintenance of law and order in the bleak and trackless Northwest, where even to this day there are but 20,000 inhabitants scattered over an area of 1,432,000 square miles. That means a land, including the Yukon, half the size of the entire continental United States and ten times as great as New York, New Jersey and New England combined.

There the force is seen at its best. Stationed in lonely units of a little corporal's guard, and even less, they

men upon the majesty and dignity of the British empire. Isolated at strategic points across that broken plateau which drains into the Arctic ocean, some parts of the region so bare that only moss and lichens grow, they perform the duties of police officers, magistrates, coroners, marriage license clerks, postmasters, veterinary inspectors, immigration officers, customs officers, collectors of royalties, mining recorders, timber and land agents, fishery inspectors, game wardens, inspectors of weights and measures, issue permits for the export of fur, administer estates of decedents, guard criminals and insane persons, minister to the sick, and even officiate at funerals when clergymen and priests cannot be present.

Such is their work, not to mention solitary and perilous journeys through the snows, across great stretches of water like Great Bear lake, or Great Slave lake, each covering more than 10,000 square miles; or down mighty rivers like the Mackenzie, the Arctic Red and the Hare Indian. Traveling absolutely alone, hunting down murderers, for days meeting only the polar bear, the arctic fox, the caribou or the musk ox, they go steadily on their way.

Undergo Hardships.

These arctic detachments are gradually being strengthened. In 1923 new ones were established at Cumberland Gulf in Baffin Island, and a temporary one at Gull Island, on the coast of the Arctic ocean. This year, three additional detachments will be located, it is hoped, at Fort Rae, Fort Providence and Fort Hope.

To hold murder trials great distances must be traveled. One judicial party, for instance, left Quebec for Pond Island on July 7, and did not arrive until August 31. They got back October 4. Judge, prosecutor and counsel for the defense made the trip under escort of our heroes, and the crew of their vessel became the jury. The trial "was conducted with all the decorum of a Supreme court in civilization," and every step was carefully explained to the native Indians.

"After the termination of the trial, the judge addressed the entire Eskimo population outside the detachment, telling them what they had to expect from the representatives of the government, that they could expect kindness and protection from the police if they behaved well, but if they committed any crime they could expect to be punished. They all immediately afterward joined in three generous cheers for the judge."

It is mentioned casually that the force has not overlooked a report of the alleged murder of an Eskimo north of Repulse bay in the winter of 1920, and that the inaccessible region will be penetrated as soon as possible.

It is fitting to conclude this summary with an account of the experience of Inspector C. E. Wilcox and his party, who spent a lonely winter at Craig harbor. Their ship left them with supplies on August 28, 1922, and did not get back until August 8, 1923. The supply of game was inadequate, and no Eskimo would live there. So:

"The sun was last seen on October 25 and did not again appear until February 13, a period of 109 days of darkness and intense cold. Severe blizzards were frequent and during January the wind blew for 21 days without a break, at times with the violence of a gale; in a period of 304 days the wind blew strongly for 221 days, frequently compelling the men to remain indoors for days at a time. The coldest temperature was 51 degrees below zero. Patrols for a distance of 75 miles were made on foot. The discipline was excellent, and the men were cheerful throughout."

There the force is seen at its best. Stationed in lonely units of a little corporal's guard, and even less, they

## Special Bargains

### FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 10 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which will arrive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

### Seeking Information

Young Lady (on first visit to Western Union)—For what purpose do you use that coil of line on your saddle?

Cowpuncher—That line, you call it, lady, we use for catching cattle and horses.

Young Lady—Oh, indeed. Now, may I ask, what do you use for bait?—London Telegraph.

### Beautiful but Dumb

Waitress—Pardon me, but was yours "lamin and beans" or "ham and eggs?"

Would-be Diner (who has been waiting thirty minutes)—Why ask me now?

Waitress—Because we're all out of bun.

### How an Alligator Breathes

The New York Zoological Park says that if an alligator has been in a quiet mood and the blood is well aerated and there is steady respiration, it might be possible for the animal to remain under water for half an hour's time. In hibernating these animals go into holes, where they can breathe. This is different from frogs and toads, which actually hibernate under water, but these creatures are provided with aerated blood through the skin, while the alligator is covered with scales or plates and must depend upon the lungs.

The Edelweiss.

The Edelweiss is an Alpine perennial woolly plant of the Compositae family, found in Switzerland, the Tyrol, Carinthia, Alpine Austria, and Siberia. It bears heads of flowers surrounded by woolly bracts and sage-green leaves. It is famous, not for its beauty, but for its scarcity and the difficulty of obtaining it in its elevated haunts. It is so rare in Switzerland that several cantons protect it by law. It is readily cultivated in gardens in America and Europe. In Swiss poetry and legend it plays a prominent part.

Orion Stars Are Hot.

Prof. E. E. Slosson says that the Orion stars are the most massive and hottest of all the stars. Their surface temperatures are believed to be at least as high as 20,000 degrees, as compared with the surface temperature of 11,000 degrees for our own sun.

Soap and Water.

Surrounded on all sides by a multitude of unseen and deadly disease germs nature has endowed mankind with a very simple and effective means of protection which is cleanliness—the chief requirement for which is the generous and frequent use of soap and water.

Why Babies Cry.

Babies never cry because they enjoy it, says a wise mother. Discomfort either from lack of care or from illness is the real reason. A pretty good guide for baby care is to regard infants as real human beings with an all-round capacity a little less in volume than an adult.

Meaning of Adirondacks.

The word "Adirondacks" is an Indian word, meaning "wood-eaters," a derisive term given a defeated Indian tribe who were driven to the mountains by the victorious Iroquois and forced to live there on berries and bark.

Her Secret.

A dear old lady of our acquaintance who manages to get through a tremendous lot of work said when asked how she could find time for it all: "The way to find time to do everything is never to let time find you doing nothing."—Boston Transcript.

Very Unlike.

Mrs. P. W. writes of her colored laundry woman saying to her: "My sister and me, ma'am, we ain't no mo' alike dan if we wasn't us. She's just as different as I be, only, o' course, de othah way."—Boston Transcript.

Careless Expressman.

A fellow sent a package of books up to his country home last week, and if the expressman had handled it with care, as directed, it would never have sprung a leak.

Self-Taught Artist.

J. W. Howe, a self-taught artist, who earns a livelihood as a collector for a gas company, has had one of his paintings accepted for exhibition at the Royal Academy in London.

Few Teutons in Germany.

Of the original Teutonic stock in Germany, the men of the time of Schiller and Goethe, only one-tenth remain. Nine-tenths of the population of Germany is of Slavic or Alpine stock.

Said a Bystander.

"This is a wagon," announced a charlatan doing blindfold stunts at a county fair. "I merely touched it. What tells me it is a wagon?" "The tongue."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

# The Mercury.

Published by MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
 151  
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Saturday, May 3, 1924

Henry Ford continues to capture delegates in Democratic conventions, notwithstanding the fact that he has announced himself for Coolidge. The last state delegation captured by him is that of Michigan.

It cost \$3,697,478,000 to run this government in 1923. This sum is more than three times as much as in 1913. The war department cost \$153,000,000, more than it did ten years ago, and nearly every other department of government was increased in like proportion.

Congress hopes to adjourn June 1. Its hopes in that direction are no stronger than the desires of the general public. It has been suggested that June 1 be declared a general holiday. If the Rhode Island senate would also adjourn by that date the denizens of this state would hold one grand jubilee.

It is estimated that the cost of the World War was eighty billions six hundred and eighty million dollars, to say nothing of the enormous and unprecedented sacrifice of human lives. All this to gratify the personal ambition of one man. Never was such a holocaust before known in the history of the world.

And still the good work goes on. Massachusetts has this week added thirty-nine votes to the Coolidge column, Ohio fifty-one and Arizona nine ditto. There are more of the kind sure to come. Hiram Johnson has seen the storm coming and has got in out of the wet. There is no other candidate now in the field except La Follette, with his lone Wisconsin delegation behind him.

A study of windmill efficiency is being undertaken in England, but we think they would have better opportunities for research if they would send their experts to Washington and let them observe the operations of Congress, says an Exchange. Perhaps we could furnish a good example nearer home. How would a few "thou's" observation of our Rhode Island senate answer in an emergency?

The Ford Motor Company reported a cash balance on February 29, 1924, of \$271,618,668. That represents quite a few flivvers. The Ford Company is the largest corporation in the United States. The next largest is the United States Steel Corporation with a cash balance on the above date of \$143,499,628. Railroads were but a few years ago the largest corporations, but now they must give way to the flivver maker.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that two millions of people have left the farms and flocked to the cities since 1920. If this movement keeps on for the next few years at this rate the shortage of farm labor will be very acute. The farmers now find it no easy matter to get competent help. It is a grave question as to what will be the situation a few years hence. This rapid shifting from the farm to the cities will imperil the food supply of the whole country.

A veteran of the Civil War has just died in Bennington, Vermont, who enjoyed the hospitality of thirteen rebel prisons during the war. He had the honor, too, of having for his schoolmasters his boyhood days two Presidents of the United States. His name was Henry G. Camp and his two Presidential teachers were James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. They were at the date of the teaching the country school students of Williams College. Camp served through the Civil War, and was the last survivor of the 101 men that made up Co. A of the 4th Vt. Volunteers.

It is now said that Theodore Francis Green is going to enter the field as Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator in Rhode Island. The announced and possible candidates to date are ex-Congressman O'Shaunessy, Mayor Gainer of Providence, Governor Flynn and Theodore Francis Green. It looks as though the contest for nomination might be a warm one. In the Republican ranks Senator Colt has no opponent, so far as known at present. Judge Colt has made a good Senator. He has looked after the interests of his state and nation with much care and great success. He deserves a re-nomination and election.

## SENATOR COLT ON THE PROPOSED IMMIGRATION LAW

The senior senator of Rhode Island has received much praise from the newspapers of the country for his stand on the immigration bill before the Senate. A prominent Massachusetts paper says:

Not in many years has Rhode Island loomed larger in the senate deliberations than during the exhaustive argument on immigration. Sen. Colt has taken not only a leading part but the leading part in the discussion, and both sides have hastened to applaud his thorough knowledge of the subject. He has been often in the minority but his good temper and clearness have made his speeches a real contribution to the subject and no less than an oasis in a desert of senate words. Regardless of the outcome, no one has better stated the argument against the change to 1890 in the quota law.

On this point Senator Colt said: "The proposal to use the census of 1890 as a basis, is a crude artifice; it is a subterfuge. The same purpose could be accomplished, openly and above board by providing a quota of 1 per cent. based on the census of 1910 for southern and eastern Europe and 5 per cent. based on the same census for northern and western Europe."

"Mr. President, my protest rests on the ground of this discrimination. I never will consent to base our immigration law upon the new principle of racial discrimination that is involved in this proposition. For 130 years we have had selection, so far as Europe is concerned. Now, we have a quota limiting the number and here it is proposed to raise the question of racial discrimination. It is proposed to drift from broad American nationalism to radicalism; it is proposed to adopt, so far as our foreign born are concerned, the policy of Germany. It was the racial feeling of Germany that Germans were a superior race in the world that led to their downfall."

"I tell you, Mr. President, that in this proposition to go back to the census of 1890 as a basis for the quota calculation there is involved the adoption of an immigration law based upon racial discrimination, which is the most dangerous and un-American principle ever propounded in the American senate."

"I protest against adopting the census of 1890 as a quota basis as a crude artifice founded upon racial discrimination. Therefore, I hope the senate will not adopt it. It would be better to suspend immigration than to take this step, for then all would be upon an equality; it would be better to make the quota one-tenth of 1 per cent; it would be better to do anything, I say, rather than to proclaim in the United States the doctrine that as between two great racial groups of 6,000,000 each, one is superior and the other is inferior."

Representative Burton, of Ohio, has been selected as the temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention. The papers say that he is to deliver the keynote speech. That is not necessary, for Coolidge is his own keynote. He is by all odds the best asset of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

"Florida," says a despatch, "has sent out the largest lemon ever raised." We can guess his name without half trying. Milwaukee Journal.

Who said William Jennings Bryan? We gather from the remarks of most European statesmen that all that is needed to stabilize the world is a loan by America of about sixty billion real dollars.

Up to date all Sen. Magnus Johnson has done to help the farmers was to win second place in a milking contest in which there were only two entries.—Toledo Blade.

With a national campaign and the Rhode Island state senate on her hands all summer this state would seem to have a double burden to contend with.

U. S. Liberty bonds are now selling above par which is the first time in many weeks.

The local Odd Fellows had delightful weather for their big celebration on Friday evening in honor of the 105th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America. The program called for a street parade at 6:00 o'clock, terminating at Masonic Hall where an entertainment program was arranged and refreshments were served.

That Newport and Narragansett Bay will see considerable of the Navy this summer is indicated by the announcement that the destroyer fleet will come in about the first of July for a stay through the rest of the summer, and that several of the battleships will be here for a month or so in the early fall.

The condition of Mr. George S. Orr, who was operated upon at the Newport Hospital last week, is greatly improved.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Same old story. Eighteen weeks passed and nothing done. In the senate the same old Democratic filibuster continues. Meanwhile many departments of the state suffer for lack of funds, owing to the hold-up of the annual appropriation bill in the senate. The time of the senate was taken up for several hours on Tuesday by the Lieutenant Governor in lecturing the members for discourtesy, or what His Honor claimed to be discourtesy. The Senator from Newport fired a broadside of condemnation against the town council of Middletown, for leasing the town hall to the Ku Klux Klan for a meeting. The Senator from Bristol got very angry because the finance committee had not reported his bill for new building for the veterans of Bristol. The Lieutenant Governor told the Senator from Johnston that he was "the most impolite man in the senate of Rhode Island," the Newport Senator called "the Speaker of the House a consummate liar." And so the good work goes on. The house had but little business on its files and meets only two days in the week.

Wednesday there was no session as the General Assembly came to Newport to join in the ceremony of unveiling the tablet in memory of Nicholas Easton.

## GEN. GREENE'S HOMESTEAD TO BE DEDICATED

A big affair for the Pawtuxet Valley will take place on June 14, when the Gen. Nathaniel Greene homestead at Anthony, this state, is to be dedicated. The old house has been restored and re-furnished under the auspices of the Gen. Nathaniel Greene Homestead Association. President Coolidge and Governor Flynn and other dignitaries are to be invited, and a very elaborate program is being planned. The Pawtuxet Valleyites intend to make this the banner event ever pulled off in that section of the state, and to fittingly honor him who was second only to Washington in the days of the Revolution.

## FOR IDENTIFICATION

Lady (at street corner) "I certainly shall cross, officer. I've every bit as much right on this street as that truck has."

Officer—"Sure you have, Lady. But leave me your name and address before you start."—The Brown Jug.

## ALL FOR NOTHING

"I'm going to marry a doctor's daughter so I can be well for nothing."

"Why don't you marry a minister's daughter so that you can be good for nothing?"—Pittsburgh Post.

The annual outing of the New England Grotto Association will be held in Springfield, Mass., on October 3 and 4. Kolah Grotto will probably attend and will bring back some cups to add to its collection.

The police department now has an automobile of its own, the board of aldermen having purchased a Studebaker car in accordance with the vote of the representative council.

Mr. Charles E. Morrison is at the Newport Hospital, where he submitted to an operation a few days ago.

## Weekly Calendar APRIL 1924

### STANDARD TIME

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
9	27	28	29	30	1	2	3

New moon April 4th, 2.18 morning

Full moon April 19th, 9.12 morning

First Quarter April 12th, 6.13 morning

Last Quarter April 25th, 11.29 evening

## Deaths.

In this city, 27th ult., Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late John C. and Mary A. Stoddard.

In this city, April 28, Lucy, wife of William Bundy, in her 45th year.

At rest, 28th ult., Horatio F. Robinson, in his 50th year.

In this city, 27th ult., John A., son of the late Eugene and Mary Sheehan Sullivan.

In this city, 30th ult., Sarah C. Rice, wife of Edward T. Richards, in her 46th year.

In Portsmouth, R. I., April 29th, Mrs. Mary Frances (Cobleigh) Sanford, widow of the late William H. Sanford, in the 53rd year of her age.

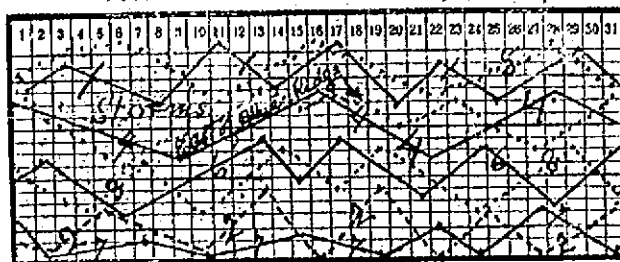
In Providence, R. I., formerly of Newport, April 30th, 1924, Horace Babcock Holland, in his 75th year.

In Narragansett Pier, R. I., 27th ult., Georgia, wife of Rowland W. Chappell and daughter of the late Lionel H. Clarke, in her 55th year.

In Dedham, Mass., April 5, Caroline, widow of the late Sylvester L. Marston, formerly of this city, in her 82nd year.

## FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN

FOSTER'S WEATHER CHART FOR MAY 1924



Straight, heavy, horizontal lines represent normal temperatures, which is the average of same days of the year for forty years. Crooked lines above normal lines mean warmer; below, cooler; that marked 1 is for section 1, north of latitude 47, between meridians 90 and 80; that marked 2 is for section 2, south of latitude 47, between meridians 90 and 80; that marked 3 is for section 3, north of latitude 47, between meridians 80 and 70; that marked 4 is for section 4, south of latitude 47, between meridians 80 and 70; that marked 5 is for section 5, north of latitude 47, between meridians 70 and 60; that marked 6 is for section 6, south of latitude 47, between meridians 70 and 60; that marked 7 is for section 7, north of latitude 47, between meridians 60 and 50; that marked 8 is for section 8, south of latitude 47, between meridians 60 and 50; that marked 9 is for section 9, north of latitude 47, between meridians 50 and 40; that marked 10 is for section 10, south of latitude 47, between meridians 50 and 40; that marked 11 is for section 11, north of latitude 47, between meridians 40 and 30; that marked 12 is for section 12, south of latitude 47, between meridians 40 and 30; that marked 13 is for section 13, north of latitude 47, between meridians 30 and 20; that marked 14 is for section 14, south of latitude 47, between meridians 30 and 20; that marked 15 is for section 15, north of latitude 47, between meridians 20 and 10; that marked 16 is for section 16, south of latitude 47, between meridians 20 and 10; that marked 17 is for section 17, north of latitude 47, between meridians 10 and 0; that marked 18 is for section 18, south of latitude 47, between meridians 10 and 0; that marked 19 is for section 19, north of latitude 47, between meridians 0 and 10; that marked 20 is for section 20, south of latitude 47, between meridians 0 and 10; that marked 21 is for section 21, north of latitude 47, between meridians 10 and 20; that marked 22 is for section 22, south of latitude 47, between meridians 10 and 20; that marked 23 is for section 23, north of latitude 47, between meridians 20 and 30; that marked 24 is for section 24, south of latitude 47, between meridians 20 and 30; that marked 25 is for section 25, north of latitude 47, between meridians 30 and 40; that marked 26 is for section 26, south of latitude 47, between meridians 30 and 40; that marked 27 is for section 27, north of latitude 47, between meridians 40 and 50; that marked 28 is for section 28, south of latitude 47, between meridians 40 and 50; that marked 29 is for section 29, north of latitude 47, between meridians 50 and 60; that marked 30 is for section 30, south of latitude 47, between meridians 50 and 60; that marked 31 is for section 31, north of latitude 47, between meridians 60 and 70; that marked 32 is for section 32, south of latitude 47, between meridians 60 and 70; that marked 33 is for section 33, north of latitude 47, between meridians 70 and 80; that marked 34 is for section 34, south of latitude 47, between meridians 70 and 80; that marked 35 is for section 35, north of latitude 47, between meridians 80 and 90; that marked 36 is for section 36, south of latitude 47, between meridians 80 and 90; that marked 37 is for section 37, north of latitude 47, between meridians 90 and 100; that marked 38 is for section 38, south of latitude 47, between meridians 90 and 100; that marked 39 is for section 39, north of latitude 47, between meridians 100 and 110; that marked 40 is for section 40, south of latitude 47, between meridians 100 and 110; that marked 41 is for section 41, north of latitude 47, between meridians 110 and 120; that marked 42 is for section 42, south of latitude 47, between meridians 110 and 120; that marked 43 is for section 43, north of latitude 47, between meridians 120 and 130; that marked 44 is for section 44, south of latitude 47, between meridians 120 and 130; that marked 45 is for section 45, north of latitude 47, between meridians 130 and 140; that marked 46 is for section 46, south of latitude 47, between meridians 130 and 140; that marked 47 is for section 47, north of latitude 47, between meridians 140 and 150; that marked 48 is for section 48, south of latitude 47, between meridians 140 and 150; that marked 49 is for section 49, north of latitude 47, between meridians 150 and 160; that marked 50 is for section 50, south of latitude 47, between meridians 150 and 160; that marked 51 is for section 51, north of latitude 47, between meridians 160 and 170; that marked 52 is for section 52, south of latitude 47, between meridians 160 and 170; that marked 53 is for section 53, north of latitude 47, between meridians 170 and 180; that marked 54 is for section 54, south of latitude 47, between meridians 170 and 180; that marked 55 is for section 55, north of latitude 47, between meridians 180 and 190; that marked 56 is for section 56, south of latitude 47, between meridians 180 and 190; that marked 57 is for section 57, north of latitude 47, between meridians 190 and 200; that marked 58 is for section 58, south of latitude 47, between meridians 190 and 200; that marked 59 is for section 59, north of latitude 47, between meridians 200 and 210; that marked 60 is for section 60, south of latitude 47, between meridians 200 and 210; that marked 61 is for section 61, north of latitude 47, between meridians 210 and 220; that marked 62 is for section 62, south of latitude 47, between meridians 210 and 220; that marked 63 is for section 63, north of latitude 47, between meridians 220 and 230; that marked 64 is for section 64, south of latitude 47, between meridians 220 and 230; that marked 65 is for section 65, north of latitude 47, between meridians 230 and 240; that marked 66 is for section 66, south of latitude 47, between meridians 230 and 240; that marked 67 is for section 67, north of latitude 47, between meridians 240 and 250; that marked 68 is for section 68, south of latitude 47, between meridians 240 and 250; that marked 69 is for section 69, north of latitude 47, between meridians 250 and 260; that marked 70 is for section 70, south of latitude 47, between meridians 250 and 260; that marked 71 is for section 71, north of latitude 47, between meridians 260 and 270; that marked 72 is for section 72, south of latitude 47, between meridians 260 and 270; that marked 73 is for section 73, north of latitude 47, between meridians 270 and 280; that marked 74 is for section 74, south of latitude 47, between meridians 270 and 280; that marked 75 is for section 75, north of latitude 47, between meridians 280 and 290; that marked 76 is for section 76, south of latitude 47, between meridians 280 and 290; that marked 77 is for section 77, north of latitude 47, between meridians 290 and 300; that marked 78 is for section 78, south of latitude 47, between meridians 290 and 300; that marked 79 is for section 79, north of latitude 47, between meridians 300 and 310; that marked 80 is for section 80, south of latitude 47, between meridians 300 and 310; that marked 81 is for section 81, north of latitude 47, between meridians 310 and 320; that marked 82 is for section 82, south of latitude 47, between meridians 310 and 320; that marked 83 is for section 83, north of latitude 47, between meridians 320 and 330; that marked 84 is for section 84, south of latitude 47, between meridians 320 and 330; that marked 85 is for section 85, north of latitude 47, between meridians 330 and 340; that marked 86 is for section 86, south of latitude 47, between meridians 330 and 340; that marked 87 is for section 87, north of latitude 47, between meridians 340 and 350; that marked 88 is for section 88, south of latitude 47, between meridians 340 and 350; that marked 89 is for section 89, north of latitude 47, between meridians 350 and 360; that marked 90 is for section 90, south of latitude 47, between meridians 350 and 360; that marked 91 is for section 91, north of latitude 47, between meridians 360 and 370; that marked 92 is for section 92, south of latitude 47, between meridians 360 and 370; that marked 93 is for section 93, north of latitude 47, between meridians 370 and 380; that marked 94 is for section 94, south of latitude 47, between meridians 370 and 380; that marked 95 is for section 95, north of latitude 47, between meridians 380 and 390; that marked 96 is for section 96, south of latitude 47, between meridians 380 and 390; that marked 97 is for section 97, north of latitude 47, between meridians 390 and 400; that marked 98 is for section 98, south of latitude 47, between meridians 390 and 400; that marked 99 is for section 99, north of latitude 47, between meridians 400 and 410; that marked 100 is for section 100, south of latitude 47, between meridians 400 and 410; that marked 101 is for section 101, north of latitude 47, between meridians 410 and 420; that marked 102 is for section 102, south of latitude 47, between meridians 410 and 420; that marked 103 is for section 103, north of latitude 47, between meridians 420 and 430; that marked 104 is for section 104, south of latitude 47, between meridians 420 and 430; that marked 105 is for section 105, north of latitude 47, between meridians 430 and 440; that marked 106 is for section 106, south of latitude 47, between meridians 430 and 440; that marked 107 is for section 107, north of latitude 47, between meridians 440 and 450; that marked 108 is for section 108, south of latitude 47, between meridians 440 and 450; that marked 109 is for section 109, north of latitude 47, between meridians 450 and 460; that marked 110 is for section 110, south of latitude 47, between meridians 450 and 460; that marked 111 is for section 111, north of latitude 47, between meridians 460 and 470; that marked 112 is for section 112, south of latitude 47, between meridians 460 and 470; that marked 113 is for section 113, north of latitude 47, between meridians 470 and 480; that marked 114 is for section 114, south of latitude 47, between meridians 470 and 480; that marked 115 is for section 115, north of latitude 47, between meridians 480 and 490; that marked 116 is for section 116, south of latitude 47, between meridians 480 and 490; that marked 117 is for section 117, north of latitude 47, between meridians 490 and 500; that marked 118 is for section 118, south of latitude 47, between meridians 490 and 500; that marked 119 is for section 119, north of latitude 47, between meridians 500 and 510; that marked 120 is for section 120, south of latitude 47, between meridians 500 and 510; that marked 121 is for section 121, north of latitude 47, between meridians 510 and 520; that marked 122 is for section 122, south of latitude 47, between meridians 510 and 520; that marked 123 is for section 123, north of latitude 47, between meridians 520 and 530; that marked 124 is for section 124, south of latitude 47, between meridians 520 and 530; that marked 125 is for section 125, north of latitude 47, between meridians 530 and 540; that marked 126 is for section 126, south of latitude 47, between meridians 530 and 540; that marked 127 is for section 127, north of latitude 47, between meridians 540 and 550; that marked 128 is for section 128, south of latitude 47, between meridians 540 and 550; that marked 129 is for section 129, north of latitude 47, between meridians 550 and 560; that marked 130 is for section 130, south of latitude 47, between meridians 550 and 560; that marked 131 is for section 131, north of latitude 47, between meridians 560 and 570; that marked 132 is for section 132, south of latitude 47, between meridians 560 and 570; that marked 133 is for section 133, north of latitude 47, between meridians 570 and 580; that marked 134 is for section 134, south of latitude 47, between meridians 570 and 580; that marked 135 is for section 135, north of latitude 47, between meridians 580 and 590; that marked 136 is for section 136, south of latitude 47, between meridians 580 and 590; that marked 137 is for section 137, north of latitude 47, between meridians 590 and 600; that marked 138 is for section 138, south of latitude 47, between meridians 590 and 600; that marked 139 is for section 139, north of latitude 47, between meridians 600 and 610; that marked 140 is for section 140, south of latitude 47, between meridians 600 and 610; that marked 141 is for section 141, north of latitude 47, between meridians 610 and 620; that marked 142 is for section 142, south of latitude 47, between meridians 610 and 620; that marked 143 is for section 143, north of latitude 47, between meridians 620 and 630; that marked 144 is for section 144, south of latitude 47, between meridians 620 and 630; that marked 145 is for section 145, north of latitude 47, between meridians 630 and 640; that marked 146 is for section 146, south of latitude 47, between meridians 630 and 640; that marked 147 is for section 147, north of latitude 47, between meridians 640 and 650; that marked 148 is for section 148, south of latitude 47, between meridians 640 and 650; that marked 149 is for section 149, north of latitude 47, between meridians 650 and 660; that marked 150 is for section 150, south of latitude 47, between meridians 650 and 660; that marked 151 is for section 151, north of latitude 47, between meridians 660 and 670; that marked 152 is for section 152, south of latitude 47, between meridians 660 and 670; that marked 153 is for section 153, north of latitude 47, between meridians 670 and 680; that marked 154 is for section 154, south of latitude 47, between meridians 670 and 680; that marked 155 is for section 155, north of latitude 47, between meridians 680 and 690; that marked 156 is for section 156, south of latitude 47, between meridians 680 and 690; that marked 157 is for section 157, north of latitude 47, between meridians 690 and 700; that marked 158 is for section 158, south of latitude 47, between meridians 690 and 700; that marked 159 is for section 159, north of latitude 47, between meridians 700 and 710; that marked 160 is for section 160, south of latitude 47, between meridians 700 and 710; that marked 161 is for section 161, north of latitude 47, between meridians 710 and 720; that marked 162 is for section 162, south of latitude 47, between meridians 710 and 720; that marked 163 is for section 163, north of latitude 47, between meridians 720 and 730; that marked 164 is for section 164, south of latitude 47, between meridians 720 and 730; that marked 165 is for section 165, north of latitude 47, between meridians 730 and 740; that marked 166 is for section 166, south of latitude 47, between meridians 730 and 740; that marked 167 is for section 167, north of latitude 47, between meridians 740 and 750; that marked 168 is for section 168, south of latitude 47, between meridians 740 and 750; that marked 169 is for section 169, north of latitude 47, between meridians 750 and 760; that marked 170 is for section 170, south of latitude 47, between meridians 750 and 760; that marked 171 is for section 171, north of latitude 47, between meridians 760 and 770; that marked 172 is for section 172, south of latitude 47, between meridians 760 and 770; that marked 173 is for section 173, north of latitude 47, between meridians 770 and 780; that marked 174 is for section 174, south of latitude 47, between meridians 770 and 780; that marked 175 is for section 175, north of latitude 47, between meridians 780 and 790; that marked 176 is for section 176, south of latitude 47, between meridians 780 and 790; that marked 177 is for section 177, north of latitude 47, between meridians 790 and 800; that marked 178 is for section 178, south of latitude 47, between meridians 790 and 800; that marked 179 is for section 179, north of latitude 47, between meridians 800 and 810; that marked 180 is for section 180, south of latitude 47, between meridians 800 and 810; that marked 181 is for section 181, north of latitude 47, between meridians 810 and 820; that marked 182 is for section 182, south of latitude 47, between meridians 810 and 820; that marked 183 is for section 183, north of latitude 47, between meridians 820 and 830; that marked 184 is for section 184, south of latitude 47, between meridians 820 and 830; that marked 185 is for section 185, north of latitude 47, between meridians 830 and 840; that marked 186 is for section 186, south of latitude 47, between meridians 830 and 840; that marked 187 is for section 187, north of latitude 47, between meridians 840 and 850; that marked 188 is for section 188, south of latitude 47, between meridians 840 and 850; that marked 189 is for section 189, north of latitude 47, between meridians 850 and 860; that marked 190 is for section 190, south of latitude 47, between meridians 850 and 860; that marked 191 is for section 191, north of latitude 47, between meridians 860 and 870; that marked 192 is for section 192, south of latitude 47, between meridians 860 and 870; that marked 193 is for section 193, north of latitude 47, between meridians 870 and 880; that marked 194 is for section 194, south of latitude 47, between meridians 870 and 880; that marked 195 is for section 195, north of latitude 47, between meridians 880 and 890; that marked 196 is for section 196, south of latitude 47, between meridians 880 and 890; that marked 197 is for section 197, north of latitude 47, between meridians 890 and 900; that marked 198 is for section 198, south of latitude 47, between meridians 890 and 900; that marked 199 is for section 199, north of latitude 47, between meridians 900 and 910; that marked 200 is for section 200, south of latitude 47, between meridians 900 and 910



## CALVIN S. PAGE

Scientist Nominated  
For Nobel Prize

Calvin S. Page, of Chicago, has been nominated for the Nobel 1924 peace prize for scientific research. He is known for his theory of "Rx," and says that Sir Isaac Newton's theory was wrong. He has placed his theory in a book, "Rx, the Life Atom."

## GOV. McCRAE FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD

Indiana's Chief Executive Goes to Jail and Is Not Likely to Appeal.

Indianapolis.—Governor Warren T. McCray was found guilty of using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud by a jury in Federal Court here.

The jury was out only ten minutes. Judge Anderson ordered McCray sent to the Marion County jail.

When M. A. Ryan, one of the Governor's attorneys, was asked regarding an appeal, he said: "We don't know, we are not sure, but my guess would be no."

The penalty provided by statute may be a fine of not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, within the discretion of the court.

Governor McCray's trial started in United States District Court before Judge Albert B. Anderson, April 21. Approximately 150 witnesses, most of them bankers and McCray employees and business associates, were called by the government. They identified a mass of correspondence with the governor regarding notes, "cattle paper," and financial statements sent the banks through the mails.

Attorneys for the Governor based their defense on lack of intent to defraud. Governor McCray, testifying in his own behalf, admitted signing the names of others to notes, but contended his signature as endorser established his responsibility and he believed himself able financially to meet all of his obligations. He disclaimed any intention of attempting to defraud bankers to whom he sold the notes.

An indictment against McCray charging violation of the national banking laws is still pending in the Federal Court.

## WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

BOISE.—Dry law in Idaho ignoring Volstead act upheld.

BROOKLYN.—Klan jubilee, initiation and wedding brings 82,000 to Long Island meadow.

PARIS.—Morgan expected to suggest Dwight Morrow as American adviser in German reparations negotiations.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Clarence O. Barling, a well-to-do manufacturer's representative, living in White Plains was held without bail by County Judge Bleakley in White Plains on a charge of attempting to kill his wife by administering arsenic.

PITTSBURGH.—The mortality in Pittsburgh from pneumonia has, since 1900, increased until it is now three and one-half times any other city.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California closed his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination in a speech at Toledo, he announced here.

LONDON.—That Japan is seeking oil supplies in Persia is suggested by the Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent, who calls attention to the presence of Japanese trade and other missions in Central Asia and the Middle East.

NEW YORK.—Newspaper publishers protest against proposed increase of second-class mail rates.

CLEVELAND.—Secretary Hughes for temporary chairman. Senator Wadsworth for permanent chairman, at Cleveland, appear assured.

WORCESTER, Mass.—G. Stanley Hall, president emeritus of Clark University, died at his home here after a prolonged illness.

BRUSSELS.—Belgium's reply to the Reparation Commission's communication with regard to the experts' report is a full and complete acceptance of the report.

## MURPHY, CHIEF OF TAMMANY, DIES

Leader of Organization for 22 Years Succumbs to Digestive Attack in His Home.

### SMITH POWER IN HALL

Democratic Chiefs, Overcome With Grief, Defer to Governor—Confuses Political Field—His Rule Over Wigwag Undisputed.

New York.—At the threshold of what he felt quite certain would be the crowning achievement of his career—the possible nomination of Governor Smith for President—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, died suddenly of acute indigestion in his home, No. 305 East Seventeenth street, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. Charles F. Murphy was in Atlantic City when the Tammany leader died, and the grievous news was not broken to her until she returned to town at 6:40 in response to a message stating that he was seriously ill. She had occupied a drawing room on the train and was accompanied only by her maid.

Having attained the zenith of power during twenty-two years of continuous leadership, Mr. Murphy had trained no one to succeed him in anticipation either of retirement or death. Consequently his passing left Tammany Hall stunned and bewildered.

With one accord, Democratic leaders, although still dazed by a realization of personal loss and the uncertain political consequences to the organization, turned to Governor Smith for guidance and counsel. A triumvirate of district leaders—Foley, Goodwin and Daughlin—may, for the present, become the titular directing force in Tammany, but it is generally agreed that the actual head and spokesman of the organization henceforth will be Governor Smith.

Coupled with all discussions of Mr. Murphy's death was conjecture as to what effect it would have upon the Presidential prospects of Gov. Smith. Opinion was general that the Smith boom would suffer from the absence of Mr. Murphy from the National Democratic council table when the convention assemblies here in June.

During the last ten years, particularly, Tammany has been freer of political scandal than at any other time in its history and, in general, the character and ability of the men it nominated for office had greatly improved.

Charles Francis Murphy was born in the old Eighteenth Assembly District on June 20, 1858, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Murphy. He was educated in the public schools and obtained his first job in Roach's Shipyard at Ninth street and the East river.

Young Murphy thrived on the hard work and at seventeen was an active, hard-muscled youth. At that age, he formed the Sylvan Social Club, composed of boys of from fifteen to twenty years of age, with himself as leader. Out of the membership of the club he formed a baseball nine, the Senators, which beat everything in its class for several seasons. Murphy was the catcher and a good one. Both on the diamond and in the clubhouse, his word was law with his associates.

Charles F. Murphy, according to the most reliable information obtainable, did not die a rich man. His fortune is variously estimated at \$250,000; \$500,000 and \$750,000. All his associates interviewed by The New York World agreed his estate would fall far short of \$1,000,000.

The Good Ground place of Mr. Murphy and the point adjoining it upon which Mr. Murphy had erected a few bungalows are figured to represent an investment of about \$200,000, but saleable for only about half that figure. He also owned a few parcels of property in Manhattan.

Some of Mr. Murphy's business ventures did not prove successful.

The consensus of his friends was that his fortune would hover between \$500,000 and \$750,000, even after everything had been taken into account.

### TEXTILE MILLS CLOSE

Two Lawrence Plants Shut Despite Seeming Business Gain.

Lawrence, Mass.—The Pemberton Company, manufacturers of cotton goods and employing about 600 hands, closed for an indefinite period. The reason given was the condition of the buying market. The Mathewson Company, cotton goods manufacturers, employing about 300 hands, also shut down. Both announcements came in the face of what seemed to be an improvement of business.

### U. S. NAVY OUTRANKED

Surpassed by Great Britain and Japan, Shearer Declares.

New York.—William B. Shearer, formerly a special expert employed by the Navy Department, and inventor of the Shearer torpedo boat, the one-man torpedo boat and the amphibian tank, charged that neglect of the navy and failure to provide it with adequate fuel reserves had so weakened it that the ratio of power instead of being America 5, England 3, Japan 3, was, in fact, England 5, Japan 3, America 1.

## MRS. F. JOHNSON

Worker For Camp  
Fire Girls Betterment

Mrs. Fred Johnson, chairman of the Camp Fire Girls' council for Kansas City, Mo., made the arrangements for the Camp Fire Girls' convention held in Kansas City recently.

## COOLIDGE GETS DELAY ON JAPAN

President Induces Leaders in Congress to Defer Exclusion Until July 1.

Washington.—President Coolidge imposed his will upon leaders in Congress and prevailed upon them to extend until July 1 the time at which the Japanese exclusion clause of the immigration bill should take effect.

The avowed purpose of the extension is to allow Secretary of State Hughes time in which to negotiate an agreement on the subject with the Japanese Government.

This agreement would then be submitted to the Senate for ratification. If ratified, it would supersede the immigration law, thus eliminating the House of Representatives as an effective agency in dealing with what hitherto has been regarded by Congress as a purely domestic matter.

Secretary Hughes, it is understood, has made the issue a question of confidence between himself and the President. Members of Congress have been told that Mr. Coolidge is disturbed by fear that adverse action in Congress might cause Mr. Hughes to resign from the Cabinet.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was called in by the President in an effort to reconcile the growing difference of opinion between Congress and the Secretary of State.

The Senator, who also is Republican leader in the upper chamber, has expressed himself vigorously on the floor as considering immigration purely a domestic question, and he voted for the Japanese exclusion clause in the face of the Japanese note threatening "grave consequences."

Upon his return to the Capitol from the White House, Senator Lodge conferred at length with Senator Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania, who is in charge of the bill. Senator Reed then hurried to the White House for a conference with the President.

## LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Coolidge denies ever saying he was trying to deliver Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford.

Senate raises corporation levy; kills phone tax.

State Department informed revolutionists had captured Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras.

Number of conferences held on Japanese exclusion provisions of Immigration Bill.

New era dawning, which demands for America "the truth and nothing but the truth," President declares in dedicating new home of National Academy of Science.

Veto of bonus seen as Coolidge indorses Borah's economy and anti-bonus pronouncement.

Central America governments accept U. S. invitation for conference to end Honduran warfare.

Senate Finance Committee Democrats announce they will hasten passage of tax revision bill.

John J. McGrain, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, had placed in his hands a warrant calling for the production of the "body" of Mai S. Daugherty, brother of the former Attorney General, "before the bar of the Senate."

The House Agriculture Committee reported the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill.

President Coolidge addressed members of American Chemical Society.

General John J. Pershing announced he would decline nomination for Vice President if it were offered.

The annual appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, for \$57,000,000, was passed by the House. Charges of a \$100,000 fund to "prevent thorough investigation" were heard by the Senate committee inquiring into charges of land frauds in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

## CHILD LABOR BAN PASSED BY HOUSE

Vote Is 297 to 69 for Proposal to Amend the Constitution to Permit Action.

### UNIFORM LAW IS SOUGHT

Advocates, in Debate Stress Need of States—Opponents Fear Federal Dominance—All Amendments Defeated.

Washington.—A resolution proposing a child labor amendment to the Constitution was passed by the House. It would empower Congress to limit, regulate or prohibit the employment of children under 18 years.

The vote was 297 to 69, or 53 more than the two-thirds required for passage.

Thirteen Republicans and fifty-six Democrats voted against the resolution.

The Republicans were: Andrew Bixler, Brand of Ohio, Connolly of Pennsylvania; Darrow, Froe, Graham of Pennsylvania; Hill of Maryland; Merritt, Moores of Indiana; Tinkham, Underhill and Watson.

The Democrats were: Abernathy, Allgood, Aswell, Bankhead, Bland, Blanton, Bowling, Brand of Georgia, Browning, Bulwinkle, Busby, Connolly of Texas, Crisp, Deal, Dominick, Doughton, Drewry, Elver, Fulmer, Garner, Garrett of Tennessee; Gilbert, Goldsborough, Hawes, Hill of Alabama, Hooker, Hudspeth, Jeffers, Kerr, Lanham, Larsen of Georgia; Lathum, Lowrey, McDuffie, McSwain, Mansfield, Marlin, Montague, Moore of Georgia; Moore of Virginia; Oliver of Alabama; Park of Georgia; Peery, Pou, Rayburn, Sandlin, Smithwick, Steagall, Sumner of Texas; Turner, Tydings, Vinson of Georgia; Williams of Texas; Wilson of Louisiana; Wingo and Wright.

Voting in the affirmative were 167 Republicans, 128 Democrats, one Socialist and one Independent.

Paired against the amendment were: Representatives Fairchild, McLeod, Snyder, Vane and Welsh, Republicans, with Bell, Buchanan, Lee of Georgia; Stevenson and Ward of North Carolina; Democrats.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, the Republican leader, aided Representative Foster, Republican, of Ohio, author of the resolution, in conducting the fight for the measure.

The opposition was directed by Chairman Graham of the Judiciary Committee, Representative Garrett of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, and Representatives Sumner of Texas and Montague of Virginia, Democrats.

Every effort to modify the measure, which now goes to the Senate, failed.

Opposition was based chiefly on the ground that the proposed amendment, made necessary if Congress is to have authority to deal with the problem, by the action of the Supreme Court in twice declaring Federal child labor laws unconstitutional, would constitute an invasion of State rights.

On the other hand proponents of the resolution contended that a Federal standard must be set up to bring certain States which have been backward in the enactment of child labor legislation, to a more rigid requirement. The resolution would enable Congress to set a minimum standard beyond which States would be free to go in controlling the problem.

Determined efforts were made to exempt from the provisions of the resolution children employed on farms. A series of amendments to this end were rejected in rapid order by votes of more than two to one.

At the opening of the debate, Representative Yates, Republican, of Illinois told the House his State was committed to such an amendment.

Representative Summers, Democrat, of Texas, opposed the amendment, asserting that it would not protect the children's interests.

"Child labor conditions," he asserted, "are not as deplorable as described," and States are remedying "by leaps and bounds" the evils which remain.

"This is a Socialist measure for which we have fought for thirty years," said Representative Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin.

## Face Disfigured With Large Pimples Cuticura Healed

"My trouble first started with large, hard, red pimples that broke out all over my face. They festered causing me to scratch and irritate the skin, and I lost many a night's sleep on account of the irritation. My face was badly disfigured and the trouble lasted about ten months."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and purchased some, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Mary Sangman, 39 Old Colony Sq., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1923.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails.

## DEPOSITS

April 19, 1923	April 19, 1924	Increase
\$13,209,722.18	\$14,002,684.87	\$792,962.69

## The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

### A LITTLE MONEY SAVED REGULARLY

and invested safely, grows astonishingly over a period of years. It will surprise you to see how much you can accumulate by depositing weekly or monthly with the Industrial Trust Company.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

## THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Filled  
Telephone Connection  
Choice Candies Made Daily  
Are Pure Absolutely

## NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

News of General Interest  
From the Six States

Gov. Cox of Massachusetts signed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the Grand Army encampment this summer, and also the measure authorizing the commissioner of conservation to map out state trails.

Miss Mildred Muller, formerly of Boston, a teacher, was awarded \$118,000 damages in her suit in court San Francisco, against the Coast Counties Gas & Electric Company, controlling owner of the Union Traction Company of Santa Cruz. The award is said to be the largest ever made for personal injuries in the United States.

Gov. Templeton of Connecticut in an address at Meriden announced that when he retired as Governor next January he would enter Yale University as a student. The Governor said that he would specialize in courses in history and psychology. He is now as Governor of the State an ex-officio trustee of the university.

George Readings, 80, a native of London, Eng., who came to New Haven, Ct., in 1890, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the Federal Court the other day. When told he must wait two years before applying for full citizenship, Mr. Readings was not discouraged.

The names of 19 women will appear on the official ballot at the primary election, which will be held in Maine June 16. The ballot will contain the names of two Republican candidates for Governor, Frank G. Farrington of Augusta and Ralph O. Brewster of Portland; three Republican candidates for United States Senator, Bert M. Fernald of Poland, Louis A. Jack of Dover.

Emil Proteau and his cousin, Oscar Allen, Wrentham, Mass., had narrow escapes from being gored to death by an infuriated bull, which Proteau was leading out of the barn to water. The animal, a handsome Holstein had been very gentle and never gave any trouble. He became infuriated and broke away, pushing Proteau up against the building. One of the animal's horns bruised the man's stomach and ruptured a number of blood vessels. Young Allen was knocked down, but escaped injury.

"Approximately 25,000 owners of automobiles in Massachusetts are operating their machines without license and should be arrested immediately and brought into court for violation of the motor vehicle laws." Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin made this statement when he was informed that Judge Jeremiah J. McInerney in the Lawrence district court declared that there were 500 motorists in Lawrence who were operating cars contrary to law.

### GEN. DAWES COMES HOME

Says Unless Nations Act Quickly, Disaster Cannot Be Averted.

New York.—The three Americans who have been helping to mold the future of Europe came home.

General Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson, all members of the experts' commission on German reparations, arrived by the Leviathan with the word that unless Europe acts on the Dawes plan, and acts quickly, chaos abroad cannot be averted.

### BURTON TO SOUND KEYNOTE

Recommended by National Committee, Is Approved by President.

Washington.—Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, former Senator, was agreed upon to make the keynote speech at the Republican National Convention at Cleveland on June 10. Dave W. Mulvane, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and John T. Adams, chairman of the National Committee, recommended Mr. Burton to the President and he was cordially accepted.

## MEN ARE SO QUEER

By CORONA REMINGTON

(C. 1924, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Faree, please,"  
The street car conductor held out his grimy hand and waited.  
"Why, I paid when we got on," Jim Waddington explained.  
"Yes, I know; but we've come to the end of the line. Going back to the city now."  
Barbara forth jumped and caught up the little box of lunch that lay on Waddington's knees.  
"We wanted to get off there," they said in chorus, rising and starting toward the end of the car.  
"Only two squares to walk back," the conductor smiled as he pulled the bell cord and had the car stopped.  
"Bad case," Barbara heard some one say as they passed out.  
"Bad case is right," Waddington agreed when they were on the street once more. "I'd lost all track of everything."

"Oh, this is wonderful!" exclaimed Barbara joyously. "Smell the fresh things. There's honeysuckles here somewhere." She took long whiffs of the fragrant air like a dog on the scent of prey.

They wandered along until they came to a little brook that ran beside the road.  
"Let's follow the brook," Jim suggested, and they turned and picked their way along the grassy banks of the little stream.

"This is going to be the greatest day of our lives," said Barbara when they at last sat down for lunch, "and I've been keeping the best news for now, and you'll never guess what it is."

"I couldn't, but I know it's something great. I can tell by the way your eyes dance and by the pink glow in your cheeks. Bah, you're actually excited."

"I am—it's the greatest thing, and I'm so happy. Jim, they've made me manager of my department. I no longer work for wages. I now draw a salary, if you please!"

Jim was strangely quiet when he heard the news, and somehow Barbara felt disappointed. She had thought he would be so proud of her, and so happy.

He looked at the worried, childish eyes and the tousled bobbed hair in front of him and shook his head as if puzzled. How could anyone who was so dainty and who looked so irresponsible be so efficient? he asked himself. "Love and protect!"—what protection did she need?

"I suppose you're making almost as much as I am now," he said aloud after a while.

"Fifty a week," she answered; hurt. "I get seventy-five," he said in a tone she could not understand.

"Jim, are you—are you jealous of my work?" she asked after a moment.  
"No, not at all. May I have another sandwich?" He dismissed the subject, and Barbara was forced to talk of something else. In a little while Waddington was his happy, carefree self again, but Barbara could not so easily forget. For her the day was spoiled—the day she had looked forward to for so long—and it was with a sigh of relief that she finally settled down in the homeward-bound car. She made no further attempt to keep up the conversation, nor did he, and it was with difficulty that she managed to keep the tears back.

At last they were in town again, and he left her at her door without asking for another engagement, as was his custom before leaving.

One second she told herself that it was an oversight, the next that it was intentional, and for days and days she drifted back and forth in an agony of suspense.

The promotion that Hub had been so proud of at first had lost its charm for her, and what was once a pleasure became drudgery. How different it would have been if he had only entered into her work with her and approved of it! He had never acted that way before.

After a week of unbearable silence he telephoned and invited her to the "mories," and when he came he was the same happy Jim he had always been—as a tactful and considerate as ever, but somehow he seemed more impersonal. No mention was made of her work, and she returned the compliment by failing to inquire about his as she usually did.

The next morning Mr. Bliss, her employer, summoned her to his private office.

"Miss Forth," he began without any preliminaries, "you haven't had all the papers on the Watkins case filed. When I sent for them yesterday they weren't to be found—and several important letters I dictated to you have come back because they were improperly addressed. These are not the first errors that have come to me either. I evidently made a mistake in promoting you. I'm very sorry, Miss Forth, but I'm afraid I'll have to ask you to resign. I'm quite surprised at my own error of judgment, and for my own satisfaction I wonder whether you would mind telling me something: Is there a man—are you—er—in love?"

The quick flush that rose to Barbara's cheeks answered his question, and a smile of relief overspread his face.

Jim Waddington was amazed to get a telephone call from Barbara begging him

to run over to her home at lunch, and he was still more surprised when she greeted him at the door with a welcoming little smile and fairly threw her self into his arms.

"Oh, Jim, I've lost my job," she wailed. "Mr. Bliss said he'd made a mistake in putting me there, and that I was careless and inefficient, and he fired me; didn't even offer me back my old place. Oh, I'm no good. I haven't any brains or any sense or anything."

He held her close and comforted her.

"I'm the happiest man in town today," he told her. "Now, maybe I'll have the nerve to propose to you. The way things were I didn't feel that you needed a husband."

"Silly," she laughed. "Men are so queer—but I do like them."

"Better than jobs?"

"Lots."

Now perfectly contented and happy, he kissed her again and again. "Miss—Miss—all mine!" he said unbelievably.

It was late that night before Barbara slept, but she did not care. She was perfectly satisfied to lie in the dark and dream dreams of the future.

"Dear, dense creatures," she said over and over, "and to think that neither of them ever suspected a thing!"

## Offered Stolen Story to Its Real Author

The person who copies another's story that is in print and offers it for sale is a thief. He has taken something that does not belong to him. Happily the plagiarist, as such a person is called, usually has a hard time disposing of his stolen wares, and occasionally his deception comes to light in dramatic fashion. For example:

One October day, writes Augustus Thomas in the "Print of My Remembrance," a young man brought to me a manuscript that he wished to sell. I promised to read it, although I told him that the Kansas City Mirror, on which I was employed, was not buying fiction. After a fortnight he came again, and I read the story as he sat there. I was prepossessed with what I thought was its easy introduction.

As I read on I said to myself, "If I had to state that case, that's the way I should like to write it." Another paragraph and I said, "Well, that's the way I did write it!"

I looked hurriedly through the script and asked the young man if he were the author of the story. He said he was. He was not large, and behind my desk were two compositors standing at their cases and another working on the stone. So I felt courageous enough to say to the young man, "You're a liar!"

He sprang to his feet with blue indignation. I repeated my characterization and added: "That story was printed on Sunday, May 1, 1887, in the New York World under the title, 'A Leavenworth Romance.'"

The fellow could only gasp an assent.

I said: "If you will go home to the paper from which you copied this, you'll find my initials, G. T., at the bottom of that story."

He said, "Yes," and went out, dazed at the mischance that had made him bring to an obscure person sitting in a Western office a yarn that he had copied verbatim from an Eastern daily—only to discover that he had placed the stolen article in the hands of its author! And there were 90,000,000 other citizens in the United States!—Youth's Companion.

## Winds of Upper Air Observed by Balloons

The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute at De Bilt, near Utrecht, with branches elsewhere in Holland, used until some years ago, for wind observations in the upper air, small rubber balloons, which were obtained from France. Then information came from Paris that the manufacturer of these balloons could furnish no more.

The institute was thus reduced to the choice of ceasing the upper air observations or having the balloons made in Holland. Experiments began at once and continued for some time, and now it is said that they have been entirely successful.

It is stated that the small and light rubber bags made in an automobile garage at Utrecht can, after undergoing a certain chemical process, be easily inflated into large balloons that are plainly visible in the air. Further, it is claimed, observations with these balloons can be made at a greater height than was ever possible with the imported ones. On favorable days, observations have been made at a height as great as 9,822 miles. As these balloons are pure white and transparent as glass, they are said to form a particularly favorable target for the telescope, different from the former imported balloons.

## Da Vinci Wrote Backward

In an elaborate paper, read in London before the Newcomen society, upon an interesting detail of the theorizing of Leonardo da Vinci on matters relating to engineering, attention was called to the difficulty of deciphering his manuscript on account of the peculiarity of his writing.

The following particulars were noted: He wrote from right to left after the fashion of the Semitic group of languages; his writing was of the kind known as mirrored or reversed, such as would be produced by looking at normal script through a mirror; he employed an elaborate scheme of abbreviation; and he cultivated the use of punctuation.—Congressional Air Magazine.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A young doctor said to the girl of his choice, "Do you know, dear, I have a heart affection for you?"  
"Have you had it long?" she coyly inquired.

"Oh, yes. I feel that I will live a troubled life without you," he fervently responded.

"Then you had better asthma," she lisped softly.

## Where Is Florence?

An old colored woman came up to the ticket window at a big railway station and addressed the agent. "I wants a ticket to Florence," she said.

The ticket agent spent some minutes turning over railway guides, apparently with no success, and then asked:

"Where is Florence?"

"Settin' over dar on de bench," replied the colored woman.—Everybody's Magazine.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Lady—Why, have you no faith in self?

Tramp—No, mum, I ain't. If you have faith in yourself, other folks won't. Don't expect other folks to have in you what you ain't got yourself.

## ASTRONOMERS FIND ANOTHER UNIVERSE

### Add 700,000 Light Years to Greatest Known Distance.

The growth in the known size of the universe which began when Galileo devised his small, low-powered telescope has just received another startling increment at the hands of the astronomers of the Harvard observatory.

This time a new and distinct universe has been found, and its great distance adds a matter of 700,000 light years, or about four quintillions of miles, to the greatest known distance to anything in existence.

Man still continues to diminish in relation to the general plan of things. The new universe is so far away that the rays of light which reach us after traveling through empty space at a rate that would carry them twelve times around the earth in one second have been journeying from the newly discovered universe to the photographic plate of the Mount Wilson telescope ever since the earliest known type of man, the apeman of Java, began evolving from his altogether simian ancestor nearly a million years ago. One cannot grasp its significance, even dimly.

Stars have names, but so far astronomers have had to do without names for universes. "N. G. C. 6322" has been known for many years, but pictures of it made by the 100-inch reflecting telescope at Mount Wilson (Cal.) observatory have now resolved it into a complete universe of suns, like our own stellar universe of suns or "stars." Whether there are also planets or "worlds" cannot be said, because at these immense distances they would not be visible.

In fact, "N. G. C. 6322" itself is wholly invisible to the naked eye. It lies in the constellation known as Sagittarius, the Archer, which is itself too close to the sun at this time of year to be visible.

Visible from the southern hemisphere are the Magellanic clouds, which are now known to be stellar systems wholly separate from our own and from the Milky Way. In apparent magnitude "N. G. C. 6322" is very much smaller than the Magellanic clouds, but the great difference in size is only apparent, for it is vastly farther away. In other respects it is similar.

It is a universe, distinct and isolated in space by distances which, when compared with those between the earth and other objects in our own universe, such, for instance, as the distance to the nearest fixed star (some 200,000 times as far as from the sun to the earth), are even then almost incomparable.

The mind reels. It has been said that nothing so greatly influences to a belief in religion as the study of astronomy.—Outlook.

## California Cork Trees

It is said that within the past decade cork culture has shown promise of becoming one of the important industries of California. A considerable acreage of Spanish cork oak is now in cultivation at the forest plantation owned by the University of California, and all of the trees are, it is said, thriving and growing vigorously.

On the elder trees there is a good growth of young bark, some of it more than an inch in thickness.

Most of the trees are now about seven years old and are from twenty-five to thirty feet in height and from eight to ten inches in diameter at the butt.

This culture has been made in ordinary soil. Both the climate and soil seem very favorable to the growth of the Spanish cork oak.

This is the first time that any attempt has been made to grow cork in California and the experiment seems to have been worth making.

## A Serious Case

A notoriously absent-minded man was observed walking down the street with one foot continually in the gutter, the other on the pavement. A friend meeting him said: "Good evening. How are you?"

"Well," replied the absent-minded one. "I thought I was very well when I left home; but now I don't know what's the matter with me. I've been limping for the last half hour."

## How Many Generations?

Q.—How many generations have there been since the people in the Mayflower landed?

A.—A generation is reckoned by some as thirty-three years, and by others as twenty-five years. Actually there might be quite a variation in the number of generations of descendants in the different Mayflower families. In 300 years there might be from eight to fifteen generations.

## Exactly

Aunt—Can you explain wireless telegraphy to me, Arthur?

Arthur—Well, if you had a very long dog, reaching from London to Liverpool, and you tied on its tail in London, it would bark in Liverpool. That's telegraph; and wireless is precisely the same only without the dog.—Passing Show, London.

## They Antedated Him

Young Writer (to critic)—Maitre, I am Jacobine, the poet; possibly you are acquainted with my verses.

Critic—Indeed I am, young man. I was acquainted with them before you were born.—Le Rire (Paris).

## Reason for Trouble

"You look troubled today?"  
"Yes. I was on the spree last night and when I got home very late I found I had moved to another address!"—Mr. Stockholm.

## This Bride Solves Dishwashing Problem

Some say the little bride is a poor housekeeper, and some say she is a good one. It's all in the point of view. The negative side is firmly upheld by her mother-in-law, maiden aunt and even her own mother. Those who approve highly of her methods are the other members of the sorority to which the little bride belongs.

And even a few of her neighbors who have taken advantage of a neighbor's inalienable privilege to drop in unexpectedly have yielded grudging admiration.

For no matter how hastily the little bride has departed to attend a meeting of her sorority, those whom she gathers up to bring home to dinner always find her kitchen looking neater than an office boy applying for a job. No matter how soon after breakfast one of her neighbors chooses to make the borrowing of a cup of sugar the occasion for a little chat, the kitchen never shows a sign of an egg plate or an unwashed percolator.

"How do you ever manage to get your dishes done so soon?" one of the neighbors finally asked. "Why I declare, it isn't ten minutes since I saw you at the window waving good-bye to your husband. And now there isn't a sign of a dirty dish."

The little bride giggled that silly little giggle that her husband says is the cause of his downfall.

"Well," she explained, "I loathe the sight of dirty dishes myself. And often I can't stop to wash them immediately after every meal. In fact, for a while I had to lie down for an hour after each meal and rest. The thought of those dishes nearly drove me crazy and destroyed all the good the resting did me."

"So, finally, after I had returned home and again to an upset kitchen, I decided I would just stick them in the washbasin after each meal and then wash them all together at the end of each day. They go over so much easier, particularly if I have Friend Husband here to help me, as he most always does."—New York Sun and Globe.

## Copper the Unique

Copper is unique among the metals and, if permissible, we would say "big unique" at that. It is the most ancient of all the minerals, far antedating all authentic history. Excavations in Egypt have disclosed copper tools and utensils which were in use before the building of the pyramids. Its industrial importance has grown without a lapse throughout the ages until, today, it is developing more rapidly than ever. Thus, as copper has dominated the past, so it will probably dominate the future; and its complete history can never be written as both ends of the story reach far away into invisibility.

Not only do we find limitations in the history of copper as related to its uses by man but, in discussing on its other relations, the same difficulties occur. Copper is a typical and phenomenal "mixer." It is found associated in one way or another with a great variety of substances. It exists in most soils and in ferruginous mineral waters; and all copper ores are always associated with something. It has been discovered in seaweed, in straw, hay, eggs, cheese, and meat—in short, in the liver and kidneys, and traces of it have been found in the blood of man and animals.—Compressed Air Magazine.

## Mosaic Glass

Mosaic glass is produced by arranging vertically side by side threads or small cones of variously colored opaque or transparent glass, of uniform lengths, so that the ends shall form a ground representing flowers, arabesques, or any mosaic design. This mass is now submitted to a heat sufficient to fuse the whole, all the sides at the same time being pressed together so as to exclude the air from the interstices of the threads. The result is a homogeneous solid cone or cylinder, being cut at right angles or laterally, yields a number of layers or copies of the same uniform design. This process was practiced with great skill by the ancients, who are supposed to have produced pictures in this way; but in relating specimens the pieces have been so accurately united, by intense heat or otherwise, that the junctions cannot be discovered by even a powerful magnifying glass.

## Speaking Bostonese

A young electrical engineer from Boston suffered an injury and was sent to a hospital for treatment, where his accent proved a problem to the attendants.

"Could I have a babn?" he asked one morning.

"There is one in each room," the nurse replied.

Later he made the same request to another attendant, and received the same answer.

"Can I have a babn?" he appealed to the head nurse.

"There should be a Bible in each room," she said.

"Say," he called, desperately, "you don't understand me; I want to get shaved."—Indianapolis News.

## Boys Rule Schoolmasters

Many of the communists recently arrested and placed in internment camps by the German authorities were schoolmasters, and their "discipline" has been provided for in a way which suggests that their captors are not entirely deficient in humor, London Answers reports.

The schoolmasters were collected and placed in a special group, which was then placed under the orders of a number of boys belonging to aristocratic families and chosen from among the inmates' own pupils.

One consequence is that a few of the younger generation in this country are now beginning to believe that Germany is not so bad a place, after all.

## He Did It

"Hey, pap," said Hank Hayfoot, somewhat truculently, "lookit yere."

"All right, I'm a lookin'."

"What did you do with that cord of hickory I saved and split before I went to the county seat?"

"Fed the stove with it endurin' of that last blizzard."

"Dad hum it!"

"That's what I done," said dad cheerfully.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Young Writer (to critic)—Maitre, I am Jacobine, the poet; possibly you are acquainted with my verses.

Critic—Indeed I am, young man. I was acquainted with them before you were born.—Le Rire (Paris).

Reason for Trouble

"You look troubled today?"

"Yes. I was on the spree last night and when I got home very late I found I had moved to another address!"—Mr. Stockholm.

## Rural Education in China Is Improving

There has been astonishing improvement along the line of public education since the dawning of the Republic of China in 1911, says the Southern Workman. Needless to say, there is only a small fraction of her population of 400,000,000 having so far the privilege of being educated; but there is a decisive activity leading to further expansion and advancement.

In China elementary education is given in both the lower and higher primary schools. A child is in his school age from six to fourteen and compulsory school attendance during the period is secured by law. But in the rural districts where child labor still prevails and the compulsory attendance law is not seriously enforced not all the farmers' children attend regularly these fundamental schools.

Usually a large village has a lower primary school for itself. Two or three small villages combine to maintain one. The higher primary school is found only in the city or town. A rural primary school usually makes use of an old temple as school building.

The teacher, either a graduate from a lower normal school or from a higher primary school, lives in the school. His annual salary is from \$100 to \$150 including everything except house rent.

These village schools are under the direct control of the county superintendent. He is the chief administrative authority, but he seldom visits the schools himself. The supervision is done by a county inspector who is by no means helping the teachers during his visit, but is engaged in marking down what he sees in the school for a general report to the superintendent.

## Giant From the Jura Mountains Is Strong

One of the tallest men alive today, possibly the tallest, is Armand Bronner, who hails from the Jura mountains, says London Tit-Bits. He is 7 feet 3½ inches in height and his stretch from finger tip to finger tip is close on 8 feet, while, as his boots are 17½ inches long, his patronage is eagerly sought by the bootmakers in his locality.

Bronner was born in 1860 and only ceased to grow when he was thirty years of age. It is a remarkable fact that he only weighed 4½ pounds when born. His great height is not shared by any other member of his family, the tallest being 5 feet 9 inches.

Unlike most giants, who outgrow their strength, Bronner is exceedingly strong, and can carry a weight of nearly half a ton with ease. His health is excellent, and so is his appetite. He eats little meat, but consumes a huge quantity of vegetables.

Food and clothing necessarily cost him about twice what an ordinary man would have to pay, and his tailor, when fitting him, requires a stepladder to reach his shoulders. At present this giant is touring the continent, but he hopes shortly to visit this country.

## Survivor of Indian Massacre

Ross Tanner, who is now living at Anamouth, Man., has spent the last few years trying to locate any of his relatives. He is the sole survivor of the Indian massacre at Redwood, Minn., in 1892. As a baby he was picked up out of the bloody mud and brought to Canada by one of the Sioux women.

At the age of ten he found out that he was not an Indian and ran away from the Sioux. He hid in badger holes during the day and traveled at night until he came across a roving band of buffalo hunters. He joined them.

He thinks that he got the name Tanner from the fact that he was given the job of curing buffalo hides, says Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance in an article of the Indians of the Northwest in the Mentor.

## Reasoning

An interesting illustration of the processes of reasoning by which scientific conclusions are sometimes attained is afforded by the case of the human skull discovered some years ago at Chapelle-aux-Saints, in France, which, in the opinion of some, is probably the oldest bodily relic of prehistoric man. This skull shows many of the characteristics of that of a monkey, but little indication of intelligence. Careful examination, however, revealed a slight excess of size of the left hemisphere, from which it was argued that the owner of the skull was right-handed, and consequently a user of tools, a conclusion which is thought to be supported by the fact that ancient stone implements were found in the neighborhood.

## A Good Sport

A guide one day, while working on a log drive, fell into the water. At last dizzy and nearly exhausted from his struggle, he managed to grasp a big log and hold on to it. The current was so strong and swift that it swept his body under the log until his feet stuck out on the other side.

Just as a comrade, who had run to his assistance, grasped him by the shoulders, he caught sight of his own feet protruding on the other side of the log.

"I can hold on a bit longer, Jim!" he gasped. "Save the poor fellow that's in head first. If you can."—Tailor.

## An Exciting Sport

Lieut. David Rittenhouse, holder of the world's seaplane record, said in Washington the other day:

"Flying is very interesting sport—rough, dangerous, but very interesting. It's like the life of the young millionaire."

"Have you had an interesting life?" a lady asked this chap.

"You bet I have," said he. "I've gone through four marriages and three divorces and two fortunes and five sapulariums."

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## HOW

### ORANGE INDUSTRY BOOMED CENTURY AGO AT BALHA.

About a century ago at Balha in Brazil, a new orange appeared. The fruit was a freak, without seed. To the knowing in orange growing, however, this orange suggested much.

Nevertheless it was fifty years before William Saunders, chief of the government's propagating station in Washington, got twelve of the trees producing this fruit into the country. These died, but others were re-produced, and two trees were sent to California in 1873.

Rich in romance of its settlement, California can number these trees as two of the most important things that ever crossed the continent. They gave birth to the entire navel orange industry of the western state. Still alive today and bearing fruit, these trees are responsible for a large percentage of the groves which cover nearly 200,000 acres of California's soil.

Florida was the early center of the orange industry of the United States. It rapidly advanced to contend at home with the fruit from the Mediterranean.

Just as it was threatening invasion of the markets of Europe came the freezing winter of 1894-5. The crop failed. For the next decade it was an uphill battle to repair the loss. Confidence restored, however, the orange industry of this southern state is again on a firm basis. Louisiana's groves suffered also from the cold winter and the state has only recently come forward again.

In California a citrus industry representing more than two hundred million dollars of capital and employing nearly 50,000 people was built up. Oranges are the most important figure in it. The western state came forward to supply four-fifths of the home demand for the yellow fruit and to compete in foreign markets.—Nature Magazine.

### How to Start Avalanche

Avalanches are sometimes started by trivial causes. Even a whisper has been known to set them off and lives have been lost by a climber shouting to his companions when crossing a snow slope. The starting of an avalanche which a few years ago overwhelmed a caravan of sleighs in an Alpine pass was attributed to the tinkling of sleigh bells, and ever since the use of bells on this route has been prohibited. Newcomers to Switzerland often inquire what purpose is served by the little barriers dotted about the mountain slopes. These are the avalanche breakers, without which traffic on many of the Alpine lines and passes would be impossible for part of the year. It would be futile to place obstructions across the foot of the track taken by an avalanche. Once the mass has gained momentum it sweeps all before it. So thick stone barriers are built on the slopes of the mountains.—Detroit News.

### How Depth Is Measured

The depth of the ocean is measured by a long, thin wire, which is wound on a drum so that when wound up it is like the thread on a spool. At the end of this wire which is lowered a heavy leaden weight is attached. The ship must be perfectly still so that the wire will go directly to the bottom and not at an angle. The leaden weight pulls the wire off the spool until it hits the bottom. There is a counter arrangement on the spool which shows the number of times the lengths of the wire have been taken off the spool, and thus indicates the entire length of wire which has descended. In this way the depth of the ocean at that point is ascertained.

### Millions of Coins Defaced

Millions of 1-cent and 5-cent pieces are defaced in the United States annually, and the number of nickels and pennies returned to be remelted at the Philadelphia mint in five years would fill five trains of 58 cars each, holding 50,000 pounds to the car. This estimate is made by H. D. Coleman, superintendent of melting and refining at this particular mint.

## Animal Comfort Being Increased

### Everything Is Being Done in Most Practical Ways to Prevent Suffering.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because in certain of its experimental work it is necessary to use live animals, the United States Department of Agriculture has on various occasions been accused of practicing unnecessary cruelty. Also it has been blamed for permitting cruelty in the handling of animals, for example in transportation to market. Such accusations are without reasonable foundation, says Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, who maintains that the department's efforts have resulted in the prevention of suffering by millions of animals and human beings.

In carrying on experimental work, particularly that which has for its object the control of diseases, it is necessary to use a few animals, but in most cases the suffering of the subjects is negligible if there is any at all. If the objectors had had their way the suffering among animals and human beings from many causes would now be infinitely greater than it is. A few examples should make this clear to those who wish to see.

#### Clean Up Texas Fever.

Previous to 1900 the cattle of our southern states, an area comprising about 750,000 square miles, were affected with Texas fever, a disease which annually killed large numbers and which so sickened the others that they became poor and were relatively unprofitable as producers of meat or milk. Scientists of the department, by the use of a few cattle, discovered that the disease was carried from animal to animal by the blood-sucking cattle tick, and the natural conclusion was that the eradication of the tick would mean the disappearance of Texas fever. This proved to be the case. The department almost immediately undertook the stupendous task of cleaning out the tick from the herds of the South, and already nearly three-fourths of the vast territory has been cleared of it by dipping the cattle at certain intervals in an arsenical solution and keeping them off infested pastures until the ticks there have died. As a result, millions of cattle have been permitted to live in health and comfort and to provide wholesome food.

However, the greatest benefit from this discovery of the part played by the tick was reflected in the advance made in human medicine. The knowledge that diseases could be carried by insects was new to medicine and immediately led medical men to consider the possibility that the spread of some of the baffling diseases of mankind might be explained in this way. As a result of investigations in which two physicians deliberately sacrificed their own lives the deadly yellow fever was found to be carried by a certain kind of mosquito and control measures were developed which have practically wiped this plague off the face of the earth. In the same manner it was found possible to control malaria, also carried by a mosquito, and a number of other devastating diseases have been found to be insect-borne. Was the sacrifice of a few animals, and even human beings, worth while? It seems a needless question.

#### Worked on Dogs and Sheep.

Within the past few years a scientist of the department, working on the control of internal parasites of domestic animals, in which work he used dogs and sheep principally, found that a certain chemical was effective in removing hookworms. His discovery is proving a great comfort to many thousands of animals, perhaps millions. But more medical investigators took it up and reports received from almost every corner of the world show that this cheap chemical is the most effective treatment now known for fighting the hookworm disease of human beings which weakens and depresses millions of people. Paying no attention to the human family, was it right to inconvenience a few dogs and sheep to save millions of their kind from an insidious pest against which they were helpless? One can imagine a mighty chorus of barks and bleats of approval.

Each year, particularly on the western ranges, thousands of cattle, sheep and horses are killed or made very sick as a result of eating poisonous plants. In order to determine the kinds and quantities of the plants which produce these terrible effects the Department of Agriculture has found it necessary to feed suspected plants to a few animals. Some of these unlucky animals suffer and a few of them die, but each year the millions of live stock on the ranches of the west are safer from poisoning, for bulletins issued by the government inform the ranchers of the dangerous plants so that they may eradicate them or keep their flocks and herds away from places where they grow.

The list of benefits from animal experimentation could be lengthened almost indefinitely, and in many instances more than the indirect economic benefit has accrued to the human race. The battle against animal tuberculosis has cost the lives of many of our domestic creatures, but there are now large areas free of this age-old plague and new counties are being added to the free list at frequent intervals. Need we ask if the development of anti-hoof-and-cholera serum has increased or decreased animal suffering? It is practically a sure preventive of the worst disease at-

tacking swine, but some hogs had to give their lives during the experimental stages—and without their consent.

#### Work to Prevent Suffering.

The Department of Agriculture is doing all it can in the most practical ways to prevent animal suffering, sometimes indirectly by using animals to discover new facts and sometimes directly by enforcing laws providing for the humane handling of domestic animals. The federal enactment known as the twenty-eight-hour law, enforced by the department, provides that animals being shipped to market must not be kept on cars more than 28 hours without unloading for watering and feeding and rest. Although the department receives an appropriation of only \$25,000 a year for this work, it has done much to increase the comfort of animals on the way to the markets. Within the past three years, according to Dr. Mohler, violations of this law have been cut in half. Deaths of stock in transit have been reduced to considerably less than 1 per cent and traveling inspectors report much better conditions of handling, feeding and watering. The railroads have paid heavy fines and are making determined efforts to have their employees comply strictly with the law. It is now rare to see cars of live stock shunted between two rows of box cars in warm weather; care is taken to put them on the outside tracks. Bruised animals are much fewer now.

The United States has become the greatest live stock country in the world, and one of the reasons for the attainment of this position is that in this country much time and money has been spent in developing methods of preventing and eradicating diseases and adding to animal comfort. The scientist has been looking at the great herds and flocks that provide so much of our wealth and not at the individual that followed "Mary" to school.

## Hens and Eggs Buy Home Improvements

### Poultry Products Sold by South Carolina Women.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farm women in Charleston county, S. C., sold 5,441 pounds of poultry and 10,388 dozen eggs during 1923, as compared with 600 pounds of market poultry and 1,000 dozen eggs in 1920. This large increase in three years was accomplished, on the part of extension workers co-operatively directed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges, by constantly emphasizing the value of pure bred poultry and of the need of grading all products. The home demonstration agent rendered all possible assistance in the marketing of these products, but the good results are attributed largely to the fact that at every meeting held, no matter what subject was discussed, poultry was advised as a means of increasing the home income. Out of 138 women enrolled in home demonstration work, 70 improved their flocks by the purchase of standard-bred cockerels or baby chicks.

In addition to selling poultry, 3,337 pounds of butter and fresh vegetables, amounting to \$2,908.60, were sold in the county. The money earned by the women in these ways was divided into three portions. One part was laid away for a rainy day, one part was spent in supplying special needs of the children, or for food or clothing, and the third part was spent for home improvements. Among these improvements, 28 houses were remodeled by having additions, new floors, or better lighting systems. Eleven women bought gasoline trons, two made wheel trays and four bought kitchen cabinets; fifteen planted fruit trees and 138 planted local trees and shrubs to beautify the home grounds.

## FARM NOTES

Make the hens scratch. It is good for them and they enjoy it.

Very sandy, acid or poorly drained soils will not support sweet clover.

The manifold luxuries of your own garden will make you scorn the corner grocery stuff.

Early-seeded oats will ordinarily outyield later seedling by six or eight bushels per acre.

If your incubator is being operated in a room with uniform temperature and well ventilated, it will give better hatches.

Rye makes a very good nurse crop for clovers, and especially so when it has been pastured closely in the fall and winter.

Sometimes leg weakness becomes a serious trouble and a great menace in raising baby chicks. This trouble occurs more often during the brooding season.

The best perches are not more than two feet from the floor, all on the same level to prevent crowding, and are movable so that they may be easily kept clean.

The green bug becomes active during the first warm days. Careful watch should be kept for the appearance of dead plants in small circular areas in the wheat fields. These should be plowed under or straw scattered over them and burned.

## Wraps Have Call for Spring Wear

### Coat Dresses and Capes Are Among French Fashion Offerings.

In street costumes alone the choice of material and lines is most varied, says a fashion writer in the New York Herald. Starting with the idea of the simple suit and street dress made on rather boylike, or as the French call it "garcon" lines, suits for the street are developed in more elaborate manner or for more formal occasions, running through so many different forms that classification seems impossible.

It may be that later in the season a decided preference for one of the more elaborate types will spring up to alternate with the already established tailored mode. At present time it would be hard to make any positive statement, but the furriers who have backed their judgment on the success of short coats of fur for spring and early summer wear, and foolish as it may seem some of them have, are recklessly running counter to this tide of street costumes and wraps.

Earlier announcements from Paris that many of the spring dresses will have wraps to be worn with them is borne out with each showing on this side as it comes along. Even a blouse costume shown by Patou has its individual coat, a quality plaited flounce design.

#### Wraps as Long as Dresses.

Some of the new wraps are as long as the dresses, some of them are short; others three-quarter length. And capes, cape-back dresses and straight scarf-like capes are numerous. The cape, except perhaps for evening, always is short. Fur as trimming seems to be more prevalent in the early models designed in this country than in those shown from Paris, although a few models are collared with light pelts. More enthusiasm apparently is shown for the clipped feather trimmings and the smart scarf models than for fur of any description.

Coat dresses not exactly on the order of those we have known before, but still near enough to coat lines to be so classified, are another type of street costume with which to reckon. Some of these coat dresses might be easier described as suitlike dresses, for a long tunic looks more or less like a jacket and a side closing follows the line of the wrap-around skirt, with the result that the dress looks very like a suit worn buttoned up, although it is in reality in one piece. In a few houses a suit dress is shown with a straight one-piece back and the jacket line in the front simulated by a circular poplin or a straight tucked flounce.

Any complaint that the woman to whom the femme fille models and the mannish tailored lines are unacceptable may have to forget it with the very first sight of the actual models. Suits, frocks and wraps are shown with sufficient dignity of line to give the really distinctively gowned woman



Charming Dress of Black Satin Gives Suggestive Effect of a Suit. Scarf Drawn Through Slit at One Side Is of Crepe.

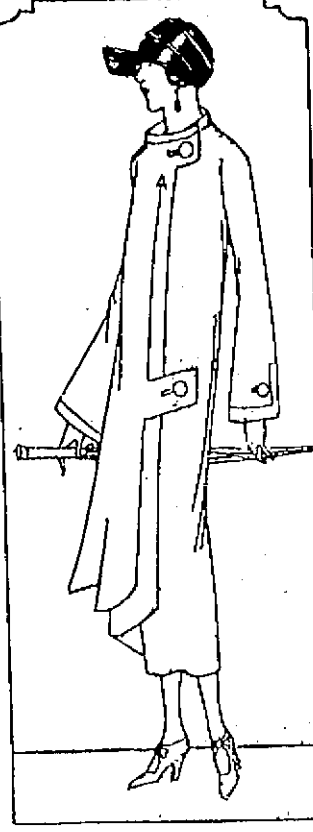
that difference of style that sets her apart from the younger woman, who is rather apt to carry things too far in the matter of wearing the popular thing.

One of the most interesting of the elaborated suits is a study in plaits by the house of Jean Patou. Plaits are a theme in especial favor with this house. Black satin, mirrorlike in its shiny quality, is used, and except for a plain slit at each side and plain sections set in the collar, the entire coat is plaited. It is almost like a suit and plaited skirt, except for the plain under-arm strip, two flounces of the plaiting set on, one above the other, compose the skirt portion of the coat. Plaits which hang from neck to the finger-tip length make the jacket-like upper portion.

The sleeves also are plaited, and, as with the plaits of the rest of the coat, the lower edges hang like a

flounce. In the sleeves the tucks hang loose from the elbow to the wrist, and a second plaited flounce is set aside so that it falls well over the hands. The collar stands double about the throat. This is the coat designed to wear with the blouse of white chiffon. One Model Called "Mirobe."

A model oddly and humorously called "Mirobe" is one by Yieb. It, too, emphasizes two points in the spring models, plaits and wraps to match frocks. Reversing the procedure of the design just described, this model uses the plaiting entirely in the dress, and the trimming on the coat is merely wide bands composed of small interlacing strips. Two bands circle the bottom of the coat, one the sleeves and one the collar. Except for the fact that the coat and frock are in exactly the same shade of toast brown—pale, as the French call it—no great stress is laid on similarity, either in the trimming or material. The frock is of georgette, and this coat is



Rather Unusual Is the Gown of Beige Silk Poplin Fashioned With Loose Cut Neck on Chinese Lines and Coat Fastenings.

placed in a more practical class by being featured in kushu cloth. There is a certain experiment in this restraint of a repetition which might make the effect wearisome as well as reveal an amateurishness in the paucity of ideas. The frock is almost sleeveless, and is plaited from the square-cut neck to the low waistline, two flat, loose bands circle the hips, preserving a straight silhouette, which is completed by fine straight plaits below. A very narrow tie grille is used.

With the first appearance of the black and white theme, a trifle too ardently accepted, the makers are relieving the combination with a touch of color. Drecoll used yellow in combination with black, as well as the white, and Lanvin, with flawless good taste, uses the black and white, but tones it charmingly with a touch of clear blue, or perhaps a little lacquered red. In this collection are seen frocks of white with top coats of black bound with white grosgrain ribbon.

Astonishingly smart is a severe dress for street wear of navy blue rep with a row of buttons trimming the back from the top of the standing collar to the skirt hem. The buttons are placed on a band, evidently to avoid complications with the bottom of the tunic, which is in one piece with the waist, but falls separate each side of the band of buttons from the waistline to below the hips. At the front the tunic appears in the form of an applied poplin each side, but not in the front. A belt extends across this space, with ornaments at each side. No suggestion of a waistline, however, is seen in the back. Sleeves in this dress are tight and long.

Tunic for Street Costumes. The tunic type of dress will undoubtedly afford inspiration for many costumes for the street. The unbroken line which may be used in this manner at the waist is often of a coatlike aspect. This is seen in a smart dress of satin, with a scarf of the new figured crepe silk winding about the neck and caught through a slit at the front of the dress. A side closing in this design and a poplin, or circular flounce, as the designers prefer to have it called, give the jacket line. The flounce is set on at the waistline in a series of points.

A coat dress of mullin inspiration has the resemblance to a long coat. The peculiar closing at the neck and the loose straight cut, with regular coat fastening, makes this model particularly severe.

Trimming in most of the models for street wear confines itself to the skillful use of material. Lanvin uses braids and buttons or cired effects in narrow ribbons, which may be of colors contrasting with the shade of the costume.

#### Be Humble Always.

Rightly do those teach who admonish us that we should be the more humble in proportion to our high rank.

**Children's Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

## WHY

### Tropical Plants More Dead- ly Than Snakes.

In some tropical jungles there are plants whose stings are dreaded quite as much as the bite of a poisonous snake. In Central America there is a terrible nettle which is a distant cousin of that which grows in our own hedges.

The stem, leaves and flowers are covered with long, sharp, stinging hairs, really tubes made of very brittle tissue. When one of these is touched it breaks diagonally, leaving a kind of sharp-pointed funnel.

The point penetrates into the flesh and the poison is poured into the wound from a gland in the plant.

The "cruel nettle," as the plant is called, does not often cause death, though its stings result in sores that are painful for a long time. But there are other plants in South America and in the East whose poison is so deadly that it will kill human beings in a very short time.

In every case nature has devised the sting as a protection. The plant is juicy, and but for its poisonous weapons would be eaten by insects and animals; as it is, it is allowed to grow undisturbed.

### Why Cubs Wept When

#### Hunter Killed Mother

Illustrative of family affection among bears a story was related by E. D. Grabb, associate lecturer at the Public Museum, in an illustrated lecture in the museum lecture hall, at Milwaukee, Wis.

An expedition of scientists hunting bear specimens in western Canada shot a huge female grizzly. When they reached the carcass the faces of two cubs were seen staring in great surprise from among the rocks. Fearless, the tiny cubs slowly went to their dead mother.

There they smelled the blood from the bear's wound and seemed to realize what had happened. For a time they stood awestruck in the presence of death. Finally their grief overcame all other emotions.

Tears welled slowly from the eyes of the cubs and soon, grief-stricken, they wept as human beings would, mourning their mother. Reproachfully looking about, one of them caught the eye of the trapper who had made the killing.

The cub walked to the rock on which the hunter sat, put its forepaws on the man's knee and slowly raised its head to look into his face. Before long tears were coursing down the man's cheeks.

But it was too late. The bear mother was a specimen.—Milwaukee Journal.

### Why Steak Was Tender

An uptown restaurant in New York is noted for its good steaks. They are said to be as tender as the skin you love to touch. But it happened that a skeptic heard of them—a man who had lost his faith in restaurant steaks. "I'll bet there's a string to it," he said, in his world weary way.

"Well, go and see for yourself," they told him.

So out of curiosity he went. He ordered a minute steak and attacked it eagerly. And sure enough the knife slashed through as though it mistook meat for butter.

Still he wasn't satisfied and began to examine everything. Again he took up the knife. Then it all became clear. The blade was sharp as a razor.

Now he walks past the restaurant without stopping. But inside the regular patrons, blissfully ignorant, continue to order the tender minute steaks.

### On the "Plains of Abraham"

The Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, overlooking the St. Lawrence river, took their name from Abraham Martin, a Canadian pioneer of Scotch descent who was a pilot on the St. Lawrence in the time of Samuel Champlain, founder of the city.

By a deed authorized by Champlain himself Abraham Martin, who was affectionately known as "Maitre Abraham," obtained a homestead on the heights of Quebec. His herds of sheep and cattle grazed on the table land along the St. Lawrence, which became known among the inhabitants of the town as the Plains of Abraham.

In 1903 part of the Heights of Abraham was converted into a Canadian national park.—Detroit News.

### Why Indians Are Beardless

Most Indians would have a slight to moderate growth of beard and mustache if they allowed the hair to grow. Beards are not wholly unknown. Some of the Mexican Indians have full beards. The Guarayas, Bolivia, wear long, straight beards and the Cashibas of the upper Ucayali are beardless.

### Why Mistletoe Grows High?

Mistletoe requires a great deal of sunlight. For this reason in bottom land forests of the East mistletoe is confined to the highest branches of the tallest trees, but in the intensity of sunlight in the Southwest mistletoe spreads over the entire tree.

### Why Dealer Offers Box

The bureau of internal revenue says that the law states that after a cigar has been removed from the box it cannot be returned. It is, therefore, customary for a dealer to offer the box when a customer is purchasing cigars.

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, May 1, 1824

In the National House of Representatives on April 12 the fortification bill was up for consideration. Rep. Cocke of Tenn. moved to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 for fortification in the harbor of Newport. He entered into a long discussion objecting to the policy of fortifications for single towns. Mr. Durfee replied and defended the appropriation in a strong speech. A general discussion followed pro and con, and the vote to strike out the Newport appropriation was defeated, the vote being yeas 62, nays 121. At this time the bill was passed.

Christopher Ellery, Esq., has been re-appointed by the President collector of this port for the next four years.

An eel was caught in Lily Pond last Saturday, which measured in length 4 feet 9 inches, in circumference 10 1/2 inches and weighing 5 lb. 9 oz.

## SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, May 3, 1849

The General Assembly convened in this town Tuesday according to law, and after being escorted from the Murray House, Pelham street, by the Artillery Company, Col. Christopher A. Perry, the two houses organized by the choice of officers. The House was called to order by Hon. Henry Y. Cranston of Newport, and John C. Hilden was elected Speaker. Benj. T. Eames and Thomas Durfee were chosen clerks. (Benj. Eames was afterward elected to Congress and served eight years. Later he was a representative to the General Assembly. Thomas Durfee was afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state.)

In joint session of the General Assembly, Christopher E. Robbins of Newport was chosen Secretary of state, William Gibbs of Newport was chosen clerk of the Supreme Court, and Daniel C. Denham of the Court of Common Pleas; William H. Douglass was elected sheriff of Newport County; Christopher G. Parry was made Brigadier General.

While the Governor's salute was being fired yesterday, Mr. Eldred, a member from North Kingstown, who was standing on the piazza of the U. S. Hotel, was struck in the throat by a wadding from one of the guns. The wound was not serious, though it bled freely, and he was very faint for some time.

Arrived, 2nd, Ship Samuel Robinson, Turner, from Sandwich Islands, with 3700 bbls. oil, and 30,000 lbs. bone.

The President has received a letter from Lady Franklin requesting his cooperation in the search for the missing expedition of Sir John Franklin.

A subscriber to a paper in a nearby town orders his paper stopped because he does not like the postmaster, and will not take any paper so long as he remains.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, May 2, 1874

The 133d annual election of the Artillery Company was held Tuesday, Colonel John Hare Powell was re-elected Colonel, Augustus P. Sherman Lieut. Colonel. An entire list of officers follows, all leading citizens of Newport, not one of whom is now living.

Wednesday evening the Artillery Veteran Association held its annual meeting and elected Julius Sayer Colonel, James D. Seabury Lt. Colonel, with a long list of other officers.

On the 26th of April, 1819, the first lodge of Odd Fellows was established in America. From that time to the present the increase has been almost unparalleled. The Order now numbers over four hundred thousand. The Order in Newport was first started in 1814, by the formation of Ocean Lodge. Some nine months after, Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, was instituted. The recurrence of the 26th of April is now annually observed by members of the Order. The day was observed this year by a big parade of all the Lodges in the vicinity, Henry T. Easton being Chief Marshal. A grand dinner was served at the Academy of Music, and interesting exercises followed.

Newport Lecture Association was formed at a late meeting with William A. Stedman President, Thomas H. Clarke Secretary, L. R. Blackman Treasurer, Henry Bell, Jr., T. W. Higginson and Clark H. Burdick Directors.

Says the Boston Journal: "We hope tomorrow will be a clear bright day

for some of our wealthiest citizens will leave for their summer resorts. Taxes! Who said taxes?"

Eight gangs of fishermen, some 250 in all, are located at Seacommet. Rev. N. J. Wheeler is laying the foundation for a new house on Broad street.

There is now a remote possibility that we may have spring some time within a month or so. (Evidently the spring of 1874 was a backward one.)

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, May 6, 1899

The tax collector has completed the tax list for 1899, and the books show the total valuation of the city to be \$38,115,300. Real estate \$31,402,800, personal property \$6,683,200. The tax rate is eleven dollars per thousand; total tax, \$419,208.30. The five largest taxpayers are Cornelius Vanderbilt, who pays a tax on \$938,000; Alva F. Belmont, on \$800,000; Oden Guellet on \$598,500; George Penhody Wetmore on \$537,700; H. McK. Twombly, on \$514,000.

Captain Thomas Crano has lost his life by the capsizing of his jittin skiff "Volunteer," on which he relied for a voyage to Cuba. Capt. Crano arrived here in his nine-foot craft on Tuesday. He sailed from here the same day, but failed to reach the next port. Capt. Crano had made many voyages in small boats, and was a dauntless sailor. He crossed the ocean some time ago in a 20-foot boat making the voyage in safety.

Sloop "Day Star," of the Providence Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday evening as she lay at her dock in Providence.

The license commissioners met Saturday evening and granted ninety-four licenses for the ensuing year.

On the 19th of April a much beloved gentleman passed away. Mr. Richard J. Arnold was the owner of a beautiful estate on Rhode Island avenue and his many friends will feel most deeply his loss. He was 65 years of age, being born in Whitehall, Beriah County, Georgia, Jan. 17, 1834.

Aquidneck Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, held a very interesting meeting Tuesday evening and conferred the degrees on seven candidates, after which a collation was served.

Mr. William Fludder celebrated his 95th birthday on Tuesday. Mr. Fludder is still in good health and takes a keen interest in public affairs. Mr. Fludder was one of the men who went to the gold regions in the ship Audley Clarke.

The Newport Horticultural Society is to be congratulated on getting from the state an appropriation of five hundred dollars. They can use it to good advantage.

The price of gas in New York is 50 cents a 1000 feet. Happy the lot of the New Yorker. But even at that price it is claimed that the gas companies can make a reasonable dividend.

Mr. Duncan A. Hazard, probate clerk of this city, and Miss Abbie Marsh, daughter of Mr. Philip S. Chase, city auditor of Providence, were married in that city on Tuesday at the Westminster Church. The bride's sister acted as bridesmaid, the best man being Mr. Augustus F. Benson of this city. Mr. George F. Cozzens of this city was one of the ushers.

Mr. William H. Butler of Portsmouth found on going to his stable in the morning recently one of a new pair of horses lately purchased, had died and the other one sick with lung fever.

The South Portsmouth Post Office has been moved from Capt. Chase's lot and is to be located on Mr. M. J. Murphy's lot, about a mile further north.

At a recent financial town meeting of Portsmouth the rate of taxation was fixed at 60 cents on a hundred dollars. The salary of the town clerk was fixed at \$300, Treasurer \$100, Collector of Taxes the same, and other town officials at a smaller sum.

## Defining Oyster

Unconscious humor is a brand all its own. In a Nevada town the other day a teacher asked: "What is an oyster?" Sixteen young minds worked on the problem, but Willie beat them to it, announcing his definition triumphantly: "An oyster is a fish built like a nut."

## Travels of Channel Buoy

A luminous channel buoy, which disappeared off the port of Buenos Aires, Argentina, two years ago was picked up on the west coast of Australia. Currents carried it across the South Atlantic and Indian oceans, halfway around the world.

## Combat Insect Pests

To combat flies, mosquitoes, and other insect pests, about 500,000,000 square feet of wire screen cloth are consumed annually in the United States, according to recent estimates.

## Three Faithful Friends

There are three faithful friends—an old wife, an old dog and ready money. —Benjamin Franklin

## ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S BIBLE QUESTIONS

- 1—After they had sinned Adam and Eve hid themselves among the trees of the Garden.
- 2—The Book of Jonah shows us that if man had repented before the flood, God would have spared him. Jonah 3:10.
- 3—After the flood God gave man animal food in addition to his former vegetable food.
- 4—Animal food was given with the restriction that the blood should not be used with the flesh. Gen. 9:4.
- 5—God scattered mankind over the earth in the days of Peleg to prevent their building the tower of Babel.
- 6—God promised Abram the land from a river in or near Egypt to the Euphrates.
- 7—The men who wished to get in to Lot's house were struck blind.
- 8—When Lot pleaded for Zoar, the angel told him that he would not overthrow it.
- 9—Hagar and Ishmael lived in the wilderness of Paran.
- 10—Isaac was Abram's rightful heir and child of promise.
- 11—The meaning of "Bersheba" is the "well of the oath."
- 12—Nahum uttered his prophecy against the inhabitants of Nineveh.
- 13—Hezekiah reigned after Ahaz.
- 14—The river Cheba was in Mesopotamia.
- 15—The cherubim are first spoken of in Genesis 3.
- 16—Nebuchadnezzar was a king of Babylon.
- 17—The Jews returned from their 70 years' captivity in the reign of Cyrus, King of Persia.
- 18—The Arabs are the present descendants of Ishmael.

## MORE BIBLE QUESTIONS

- 1—What did Ham do to bring a curse upon his posterity?
- 2—Where in the Bible is found a list of the successive journeys of the Israelites from the time they emigrated from Egypt?
- 3—What guided the three wise men who came from the East to see the Christ child?
- 4—When Gideon led Israel against the Midianites, how many men was he allowed to take?
- 5—What did they arm themselves with to fight this battle?
- 6—How did they fight with these?
- 7—Who came into Egypt to buy corn during the famine?
- 8—Where is God said to dwell in Psalms 80:1 and 99:1.
- 9—What curse did Ham bring upon his posterity?
- 10—Of what was the tower of Babel built?
- 11—Are there any remains of the materials of which this tower was built yet in existence?
- 12—Why did Joseph's brothers not know him when they came to Egypt to buy corn?
- 13—When King Herod ordered the children of Bethlehem killed, how did Christ escape?
- 14—When was Job supposed to have lived?
- 15—Where in the New Testament is Balaam mentioned?
- 16—Why were certain Israelites allowed to die in the wilderness?
- 17—Was Samson's strength ever restored after his hair was cut?
- 18—How many chapters does Solomon take in addressing his son before the Proverbs begin?

## To Make Drop Biscuits

Drop biscuits are made just as other baking powder biscuits are except that more liquor is used. The biscuits should be of such consistency that they may be dropped from the spoon upon a baking sheet or tin but not thin enough to cause them to spread.

## "Negro of Peter the Great"

Pushkin, the founder of Russian literature, was the great grandson of Abraham Hannibal, known in history as the "Negro of Peter the Great," or "Peter's Negro," who was a captive from Africa.

## Bought Trunkful of Gold

Gold valued at \$1,900.59 was recovered from a trunkful of black mud purchased at a sale of unclaimed express by a buyer in Omaha, Neb., who was ridiculed for his purchase until a chemist's analysis proved its value.

## To Pronounce Arkansas

There is but one correct way to pronounce Arkansas. The pronunciation was officially adopted about thirty-five years ago. The accent is on the first syllable. The third syllable is pronounced as if spelled "saw."

## Calamity Jane Was Scout

Calamity Jane was an American scout and mail carrier. She was an aide to General Custer and General Miles in numerous campaigns and carried mail between Deadwood, S. D., and Custer, Mont.

## Not Even "Thanks"

Mr. Skirshy—"No use trying. You can't get the last word with a woman." Mr. Longener—"I did once. It was on a crowded 'L' train. I said, 'Take my seat, madam,' and she dropped into it without a word."

## Mummified Apes Show Riches

Although mummified apes of ancient Egypt show evidence of riches, no definite evidence of this disease has yet been found in the numerous human bodies exhumed from ancient graves of that land.

Mrs. Herbert Peers, Parsonfield, Me., has hatched among her Spring chickens a very rare specimen in the form of a four-legged baby. Three of the legs are constantly in use as two on one side are partly grown together while the fourth one is progressing backward, which seems to be of use to the chicken as it uses it to rest on sometimes.

Mrs. Margaret L. McFarland, Bath, Me.'s oldest person, is 102, and in her room at the Old Fries' Home, presented the city by Thomas C. Plant, received callers and presided over serving of refreshments. Mrs. McFarland was in excellent health and anxiously awaited callers. For days she had been planning on receiving, and was happy as a lark and filled with a sense of her importance as the oldest person in Sagadahoc county, probably in Maine.

Judge Frederick H. Chamberlain in probate court, Fitchburg, Mass., gave permission to Atty. Alvah M. Levy to "open locked trunks, tear up carpet and rip bedding" in his search for a will believed to have been left by Clarence M. Pratt. According to Atty. Levy, the will leaves the bulk of the estate, valued at \$50,000, to the city of Fitchburg for the founding of a home for aged men.

The Francis E. Willard Settlement in seeking \$25,000 to begin to build "The Homestead" in Bedford, Mass., at the Settlement's estate, Llewellyn Lodge on the old Billerica road. "The Homestead" would be a permanent home for old, lonesome women, whether they have any money or not to pay for their care, and it would be especially a home for incurable invalids and cripples.

Mary Agnes Moen, 18, daughter of James and the late Mary (Johnson) Moen, died at City hospital, Worcester, Mass., after a brief illness. Circumstances surrounding the relationship of the girl and her father were peculiar. The father had never seen his daughter until her arrival in this country 16 days ago from Finland. The father speaks no language other than English and the young girl spoke and understood only Finnish.

Resolutions endorsing the present National Defense act and giving support to every movement that seeks to make war impossible were unanimously adopted by the First Corps Area chaplains at a meeting at the Army Base, Boston. The resolutions express the belief of the chaplains that the time has come for Christian ministers to take the lead in the crusade for a warless world, and add that faith must not be broken with those who died in the last conflict in an effort to end war forever.

## American Rhinoceroses

Rhinoceroses formerly ranged over most of America, reaching the eastern coast of Maryland, the Carolinas, and Florida.

## And Why Not?

The next day after she becomes engaged a girl begins to wonder whether her happiness will last until she is married.

## About the Same.

"In politics," said Uncle Eben, "same as in a crap game, de man makin' de biggest noise ain't necessarily doin' most of de winnin'."

## Many Telephone Wires.

Telephone wires in use in the United States, if placed end to end, would be sufficient to run sixty-two double wire circuits from the earth to the moon.

## Most Always.

In the world of commerce, a blazing star of success seems to suddenly appear, but generally the star's intimate friends knew he was going to blaze.

## Reduce Baby Death Rate.

Springfield and Campbell townships of Green county, Missouri, reduced their baby death rate 42 per cent within the short space of four years.

## Thinking in Peace.

Alone on a desert island a man may think in peace, but he may not live long enough to do him any good.

## Frequently.

Men survive longer than they do in the army for they are not so busy.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport.

## Estate of Catherine M. Donnelly

NOTICE is hereby given that J. Marion Donnelly has qualified as Guardian of the person and estate of Catherine M. Donnelly, minor, of said Newport.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the times required by law beginning April 15th, 1924.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk. April 16th, 1924. 4-19-24

## Probate Court of the City of Newport.

## Estate of Eugene J. Donnelly

NOTICE is hereby given that J. Marion Donnelly has qualified as Guardian of the person and estate of Eugene J. Donnelly, minor, of said Newport.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the times required by law beginning April 15th, 1924.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk. April 16th, 1924. 4-19-24

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert L. Chase has been appointed by the Probate Court of Middletown, R. I., Administrator of the estate of DANIEL M. CHASE, late of said Middletown, deceased, has given bond and duly qualified, as such Administrator.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Probate Court within six months from April 12, 1924, the date of the first advertisement of this notice.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk. 4-19-24

## DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE

## NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS

CIRCULATION OVER 6400 DAILY

TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS—BILL WILL BE SENT PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS

For Sale To Let Help Wanted Situations Gen'l Lost and Found

## New York

VIA FALL RIVER LINE

Fare \$4.66

Large, Comfortable State-rooms Orchestra on each Steamer

Lv. Newport, (Long Wharf) 9:25 P.M. Due New York 7:00 A.M.

## COKE FOR SALE

\$13.50 Per Ton Delivered  
\$12.00 Per Ton at Works  
60 cents per hundred pounds

## Newport Gas Light Co

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court Newport, R. I.

Newport, March 29, A. D. 1924.

WHEREAS, Emily M. Parsonage, of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Emily M. Parsonage and Joseph B. Parsonage, now in parts of the said Emily M. Parsonage unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said Joseph B. Parsonage of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear, if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1924, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk. 3-29-24

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Estate of George A. Read

NOTICE is hereby given that Frank L. Tinkham of Taunton, Mass., has been appointed by the Probate Court of Middletown, R. I., Administrator with the will annexed of the estate in Rhode Island of George A. Read, late of said Taunton, deceased, has given bond and duly qualified as such Administrator, has appointed George Alvin Simmons of said Middletown as his agent in the State of Rhode Island and that the Probate Court of said Rhode Island, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1924, then and there to respond to said petition.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased in the State of Rhode Island are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Probate Court within six months from April 12, 1924, the date of the first advertisement of this notice.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk. 4-12-24

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Estate of Evalina Read

NOTICE is hereby given that Frank L. Tinkham of Taunton, Mass., has been appointed by the Probate Court of Middletown, R. I., Administrator of the estate in Rhode Island of Evalina Read, late of said Taunton, deceased, has given bond and duly qualified as such Administrator, has appointed George Alvin Simmons of said Middletown as his agent in the State of Rhode Island and that the Probate Court of said Rhode Island, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1924, then and there to respond to said petition.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased in the State of Rhode Island are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Probate Court within six months from April 12, 1924, the date of the first advertisement of this notice.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk. 4-12-24

## Probate Court, Middletown, R. I.

Estate of Daniel M. Chase

MARY E. CHASE, the widow of Daniel M. Chase, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court her petition in writing, praying this Court to make a reasonable allowance to her out of the estate of her deceased husband, for her support for the six months next succeeding the date of his death in March, 1924.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Probate Court to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown on Monday, the nineteenth day of May next, A. D. 1924, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk. 4-12-24

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